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VOL. XXII NO. 161 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

MAHATMA REACHES BREAKING POINT

Thakkar's S.O.S. To Lahore

"Be Prepared To Hear Tour Cancelled"

Gandhiji May Be Put Out Of Action Any Time, He Says

LAHORE, July 8.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar in the course of a letter to the Gandhi Reception Committee, it is understood, states that Mahatma Gandhi's health is at breaking point.

COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED

He is completely exhausted and may be put out of action any time. "Any day you must be prepared to hear that the rest of the tour is cancelled for reasons of health."

IF YOU WANT MAHATMA...?

Mr. Thakkar says that the Lahore programme is the heaviest and adds: "You should not put more than four hours' work in the programme daily if you want to keep our Mahatma going for some time yet."

In view of this, drastic curtailment is being made in Mahatma Gandhi's Lahore programme.—A. P.

How Mahatma Begs For Money

KARACHI, July 8.

Mahatma Gandhi's passionate desire for money to help the Harijan cause was brought into full play this evening when, after a short address to a mammoth gathering at the Rambagh Recreation ground, he laid his hands on all the available sources including ornaments and cash, from the six-year-old child to the sixty-year-old women, without staring anyone.

FANCY PRICES

Coaxing a small child into his presence with outstretched arms, Gandhiji quietly removed its ornaments from its neck, while he struggled with an old woman who managed to mount the platform to part with her ring which she stubbornly refused to do.

Another amusing incident happened when one of the bidders at the auction gave a fifty-rupee note towards the price of an article which was knocked down for Rs. 15. But Gandhiji seeing the tempting note, resolutely refused to part with the balance much to the merriment of the crowd.

"WIN THEM BY LOVE"

Articles thus confiscated were auctioned, fetching fancy prices.

The Karachi Harijan Sevak Sangh presented a purse of Rs. 11,000 through its President, Rao Bahadur Shivrattam Mohatta.

Addressing the overflow meeting Gandhiji said that he found some Harijan quarters in Karachi in a deplorable condition. It was upto the citizens, through the Municipality, to improve matters. Continuing, he said, the success of the Harijan movement did not depend on the purse alone, but on the sincerity of the workers for the Harijan cause.

Concluding he said, "We have love and regard for the Sanatanists. You cannot bring them round by coercion and provocation, but by bonds of goodwill." People had hitherto done only very little to promote the cause of the Harijans and if untouchability should become a thing of the past they should exert themselves fully to fight its menace. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis should unite levelling all caste distinctions. That was the only sovereign remedy.

HOW STUDENTS MUST PAY

A clever ruse to augment the Harijan purse was adopted by Gandhiji who, when approached by the students of the local College, demanded one thousand rupees as the "price" for unveiling late Vithalbhai Patel's photo in the college premises and the students were busy at the public meeting going round collecting funds.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO MERCHANTS

Hopes They Won't Do Business Likely To Harm India

KARACHI, July 8.

Mahatma Gandhi went through a crowded programme this morning holding discussions with Harijan workers, addressing a Congress Workers Conference and later laying the foundation stone of the new building of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

At the last mentioned function Mahatma Gandhi said he could not spare time for any work other than in the Harijan cause. He was tired of touring throughout India and required rest as soon as July was over. Gandhiji hoped that the merchants would not do any business which was likely to harm the country's interests. He looked forward to seeing Karachi second to Bombay in business.

Gandhiji himself auctioned the silver articles presented to him including the Corporation's silver tray and realised a total sum of Rs. 2,500.—A.P.

PLEA FOR UNITED EFFORT

KARACHI, July 8.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a largely attended meeting this evening. He stressed the fact that the success of the Harijan movement depended on the sincerity of workers in the Harijan cause and pleaded for united effort to fight the menace of untouchability.

Mahatma Gandhi added that they had no rancour against Sanatanists who, he thought, could be brought round by persuasion rather than coercion.

The Sind Harijan Sevak Sangh presented Gandhiji with a purse of Rs. 11,000.—A.P.

GANDHIJI at Bhavnagar with Mr. Bhansali, former Editor of "Navjivan," but now a monk, who is observing a lifelong vow of silence by closing his lips with a metallic clip.

CHAMBERLAIN PROTESTS

"Barthou's Visit Is Not Connected With Any New Alliance"

LONDON, July 8.

M. Barthou accompanied by M. Pietri left Paris this afternoon for London the result of the visit is not likely to be recorded by any official instrument and the most that Britain is likely to do is to reiterate her loyalty to the Locarno commitments and show sympathy with the French attitude. Any idea of effecting a closer alliance is again disavowed.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham said that there was no word of truth in any story that M. Barthou's visit is connected with the sinister attempt to commit Britain to a new Continental alliance. "We are not entering into any new alliance, neither are we going to relax our efforts in the cause of peace."—Reuter.

QUIET IN AMSTERDAM

Police With Military Aid Effect Several Arrests

AMSTERDAM, July 3

The city now is calm.

Strong police and military forces overawed the rioters. All meetings of Communist Party have been banned and several leaders arrested. The trouble spread in other towns. Disturbances are reported from Rotterdam, Hilversum, and Groningen but police aided by military managed to maintain control.

A number of arrests have been made.—Reuter.

DIVORCE TRAGEDY

Husband Shoots His Wife, Wounds Her Sister And Kills Himself

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, July 3.

The fashionable quarter in Paris, was the scene of a tragic shooting drama this afternoon.

Senor Garcia, first Secretary of the Peruvian Legation, called at the flat of his wife who was living alone preparatory to obtaining a divorce.

His wife opened the door, and Garcia fired his revolver at her, also shot and wounded her sister who rushed to her assistance.

Garcia then turned the revolver to his own head, and at the same time threw himself over the banisters, and crashed four storeys, down. He was instantly killed.

The two women were taken to hospital in a serious condition.

STOP PRESS

ONLY A SOLDIER CAN DO IT

BERLIN, July 8.

Only a soldier possessing the soldierly qualities of ruthlessness and discipline could have done what Herr Hitler did, declared Herr Rodolf Hess, Hitler's deputy in the East Prussia Nazi Party Congress, Koenigsberg, in a speech broadcast at all German stations. It is only the clique leaders who are discredited and not the storm troopers as a whole. He admitted that some of those shots were not so guilty as others, but such consideration did not weigh at such a time and reminded his hearers that when soldiers mutinied it has been hitherto customary to shoot every tenth man regardless of personal guilt and innocence.

like Italy, was being led by the

Herr Hess proceeded to make a vehement appeal to the world for peace and said that Germany man who fought at the front and this was the reason why these two countries were making the strongest efforts in the cause of world peace. He added a warning against the "foreign adventurer" trying to "stroll into Germany." The French people knew now that the nation was being defended on its own soil. He was, therefore, sure, that France wanted peace as much as Germany.—Reuter's Special.

NIZAM'S MOHURRUM FIRMANS

His Exhalted Highness Explains What He Really Meant

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), July 8.

In view of the garbled translations of the Farman issued by the Nizam yesterday, the following authorised version is issued for publication: In the course of the Farman the Nizam says:

It has come to my knowledge that a wrong interpretation is being put in certain quarters on what I wrote last year and this year (that is, the Farmans I issued) regarding reverence for the sacred month of Moharrum and the question of religious music; or perhaps difficulty is being experienced by some in understanding my real meaning.

For this reason, I consider it desirable to issue this short statement in order to remove any misconception on the subject.

NO INTERFERENCE IN RELIGION.

Now what I said in the farmans in question was by way of advice and counsel and not because I wished to lay down the law in dogmatic sense. What I meant to say was that every sect of Islam (and indeed of all religions) is completely free to practice its own faith.

As for sacred music my remarks on that subject were confintd only to those of "your" observances which were held under Government auspices and were not intended to apply to any private "urs" or domestic "majils". To sum up, my own policy and that of my ancestors has always been not to interfere with religious practices of any sect unless they are such as to cause breach of peace and I believe this is the only correct method to rule, more specially in those circumstances where people of different races and religions dwell side by side under the aegis of the ruler.

OBSERVING THE RULE OF LIFE.

Thus Islamic religion itself lays down that although man should punctiliously observe his own faith (no matter what it is) yet he should nevertheless abstain from traducing the religions of others; and I think this is a correct rule of life. Briefly, while I on the one hand consider love of the Holy Prophets family to be part of my religion, I on the other hand consider it equally binding on me to hold in proper respect and reverence all the great names in Islam according to their rank."

Then follow certain verses from the Koran.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI.

Sir Akbar Hydari left for Bombay this evening on business and returns to Hyderabad on Thursday.—A. P.

THE PURGE OF STORM TROOPS

Sequel To Abuse And Corruption Among Leaders

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, July 7.

Details of graft, and abuse of position whereof leading storm-troopers were found guilty, preceding Herr Hitler's purge are now being devealed.

It is learned that the armaments to a large extent had been financed by leaders whose favourite method was to impose welfare collections ostensibly for poor relief.

Much went to the leaders' own pockets. Leader Ernst when arrested was found in possession of 100,000 marks. Leaders such as Ernst and Heines were paid a thousand marks a month, another 600 for expenses, and free use of luxurious motorcar.

Pt. MALAVIYA STILL AT IT

Grave Developments In Communal Award Controversy

BENARES TO DECIDE ISSUE

(By TELEPHONE)

POONA, July 8.

Grave developments in regard to the Communal Award controversy are believed to be taking place ever since the Congress Working Committee's decision over the question at Bombay.

Deputation Plan

Rumour has been persistent and thick for some time here that Pandit Malaviya has been definitely planning to lead a deputation to England to put forward the Hindu point of view in regard to the Award before the British Government and the people.

Interviewed by a local paper, Pandit Malaviya did not deny that the gulf was widening, but that he did not precipitate matters without consulting friends. It is apparent that he had not changed his opinions. On the contrary he is firmly sticking to it. What his plans are, it is yet too early to say with any certainty.

The Pandit discredited, in the interview referred to above, the rumours of his leading a Hindu deputation to England. What he proposes to do immediately was that he would place his views before the Congress Working Committee when it meets at Benares towards the end of this month. His future course of action would very much depend upon the attitude the Committee would adopt.

U. P. APPEAL TO MALAVIYA

NAINITAL, July 8.

A resolution expressing regret at the differences that have arisen between Pandit Malaviya and the Congress Working Committee and, while expecting that every avenue will be explored to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the differences, earnestly requesting the Pandit in the name of all Congressmen in the province and in the greater interest of the country, not to leave the Board even if his objections are not met, was passed at a meeting of the U. P. Parliamentary Sub-Committee held this afternoon.

POONA OUTRAGE CONDEMNED

By another resolution, the meeting expressed abhorrence at the dastardly attempt at Mahatma Gandhi's life and congratulated him on his providential escape.—A.P.

Bhulabhai Completes South Indian Tour

MADRAS, July 8.

Mr. Bhulabai Desai, General Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, returned to Madras this morning from Coimbatore. Shortly after arrival he unveiled a portrait of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Congress President, at the Ranade Hall and later addressed a meeting of Gujaratis at George Town.

He had informal discussion this afternoon at the Congress House with representative Congressmen of the province regarding selection of candidates for the forthcoming Assembly elections. Those present included Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Satyamurthi. A provisional list of candidates to be placed before the Parliamentary Board was drawn up. The names are kept confidential.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor of the Hindu, gave a tea party at Hotel Bosotto this afternoon to meet Mr. Desai who is leaving for Bombay to-morrow. The function was largely attended, those present including Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Assembly.—A.P.

SIKH DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA

To Discuss Question Of Communal Award

AMRITSAR, July 5.
(By Mail)

An important meeting of the Working Committee of the Khalsa Durbar was held here this afternoon, with Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.C., in the chair. Other members present included Sardar Mangal Singh, Giani Kartar Singh, Sardar Gopal Singh Qaumi and S. Tara Singh Therhar while Sardar Amar Singh Jhabal and Giani Hira Singh Dard had been specially invited. Six resolutions were passed.

THEIR OWN CANDIDATES!

The first of these declared the decision of the Khalsa Durbar to put up its own candidates for the Assembly and appealed to voters to reserve their votes for its nominees, whose names would be announced later. The second resolution pointed out that the applications of candidates would be received upto the 20th instant, and the Khalsa Durbar would give its final decision in its general meeting to be held on the 31st July, 1934. By another resolution a sub-committee of Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sardar Mangal Singh, Master Tara Singh and Giani Kartar Singh was formed to draft the manifesto and the pledge for these candidates.

DEPUTATION TO GANDHIJI.

By the fourth resolution it was decided that a deputation should wait on Gandhiji, when he visits Lahore next week in order to discuss with him the situation arising out of the Congress decision regarding the Communal Award. The deputation will include Master Tara Singh, Sardars Sampuran Singh, Gopal Singh Qaumi, Tara Singh Thethar, Gyani Kartar Singh and Harnam Singh, Advocate, Lahore.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Candidates for Signaller, Station Master, Wireless and Electrical Courses at Bombay|Delhi. Scholarship and Railfare paid. Prospectus on two anna stamps —Royal Telegraph School, Ballimaran, Delhi. (2685).

Wanted—Salesmen, District Agents throughout India for General business, pay, commission, office allowance given according to monthly sales. State monthly selling capacity of any goods. Apply Radhakishan Shrikishandas, Chhipichawl, Bombay 2. (2686)

Wanted.—Applicants for Employments Engineer, Overseer, Doctors, Typist, Actors, etc. Consult enclosing stamp with, Box No. 2683, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Lady Doctor, M.B.B.S., Starting salary Rs. 200|- to Rs. 250/- according to experience, with free house. Applications should reach the undersigned by 15th July. Chief Medical Officer, Rampur State. (8628).

Wanted A Graduate Head Master capable of teaching English and Urdu and conversant with Marathi and Gujerati for a private Primary School in Hyderabad State. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 8611, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced Bill Collector and also a qualified and experienced Sanitary Inspector for the Notified Area Committee of Andheri. Candidates should apply with full particulars and enclosing certificates and testimonials to Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Chairman, Notified Area Committee of Andheri, before the 20th July, 1934. Candidates for the post of Bill Collector will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 1,000 and a surety bond for a further sum of Rs. 1,000. Information regarding the pay, etc., will be available from the Office of the Committee during office hours. (8613).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 120. "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932- Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow. Premier institution in Northern India. Re-opens on 15th July. Matriculates or equivalent should apply for Prospectus, Secretary. (2662).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted immediately middle-aged energetic nurse out of Bombay to look after baby. Starting pay Rs. 40|- with free lodge and board. Future prospect on approved service. Applicants should come personally with original references to Ochhavlal Ambalal Zaveri 310, Kalbadevi Road any time from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (2675).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute assisted by highly qualified staff. For English—ex-principal 20 years, Mathematics—fellow, M.A. second class University examiner. Gujarati Professor's works prescribed for Matriculation, Marathi, ten years' experienced M.A. Hygiene Lady Doctor and experts on every subject. Last date for sending forms 15th July. Apply with leaving certificate 371, Girgaum Back, opp. Amin Nursery. (2679).

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan of Rs. 700|- required working in Government firm will furnish good surety. Paid by monthly instalment of Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 2676, "Bombay Chronicle."

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2645)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4|8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one three Bowl Calender. cotton bowls on face 72" diameter 24" complete with self engine in good working order. Apply, Raja Gokuldas Mills, Jubbulpore. (2649).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Ask for Grafts Catalogue—Match-less Langra Mangoes and other varieties 100 Rs. 7. Price advance. Maharaja Orchard, Darbhanga. (2639).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Narayan Power Press, Bellary, consisting of two Treadles with electric motor, cutting machine. English, Telugu and Kanarese types, etc., for sale for Rs. 6,000 or near offer. (2684).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
21st AUGUST, 1934.

The ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on Tuesday, the 21st August, 1934, THE 23rd OF JULY is the LAST DAY, for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th July, 1934. 8614

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1934, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors Report, and Audited Statements of Account made up to 31st March, 1934.

2nd. To elect a Director in place of one who resigns his seat on the Board under Clause 86 of the Articles.

3rd. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation under clause 93 of the Articles.

4th. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th July, 1934, to FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th June, 1934. (2436)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

The parties interested in the salt pans described below desire to lease the said salt pans for a definite period. Offers are therefore invited from intending Lessees. Offers should be sent on or before the 31st July, 1934, to the undersigned Messrs Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at their office at 14 K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal, Solicitors, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Description Of The Salt Pans: 1216 salt pans at Dadar, Wadala, known as "Dadkhudai salt pans" containing by admeasurement 84 acres and 28 Gunthas or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 210 together with the buildings standing thereon and the platforms made.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1934.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
8609

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI SULLEMAN HAJI CASSUM has contracted to sell to our client his immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, demise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

The Schedule Above Referred To. ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement One hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 566, New No 7798, Old Survey No. 2898 and New Survey No. 1288 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1262 of Mandvi Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 968, Street Nos. 55-58 and New Street No. 21 all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Kolsa Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the sweeper's passage, and partly by the property of Haji Ebrahim Ahmed Patel, on or towards the West by the said Kolsa Moholla, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Rogay and on or towards the South partly by the property of Visadaswal Community and partly by the property of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Patel.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1934.
LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8612)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VAZIRABAI, widow of Alibhoy Gulamhusein Chhapawalla, the administratrix of the estate of the said Alibhoy Gulamhusein Chhapawalla deceased, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with a dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Doctor Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (101) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1394, New No. 8555, Old Survey No. 1035 and New Survey No. 4405 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 7038 and Street Nos. 211 and 213, and bounded as follows, on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Doctor Street, on the North by the house of Esoofalli Karimji and on the South by the house of Hasanalli Alladin Baj. Cadastral Survey No. 4236 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Bombay, dated this 7th day of July, 1934.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
8637

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
No. 1005 of 1934.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E 1000 4|7|34.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint family properties and credits in the possession of NAGINDAS MOTILAL SHAH, late of Thana, Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Thana, outside the Fort in the capacity of a Manager of the joint and undevided Hindu family .....Deceased.

KANTILAL NAGINDAS, of Thana, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thana, outside the Fort, the eldest son of the said deceased and the Manager of the joint and undivided Hindu family of which the deceased was the Manager, till his death .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Stephen James Murphy, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

This 3rd day of July, 1934.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8635

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

NOTICE.

Scheme 57—Sewri Wadala Estate. EXCELLENT SITE FOR MARKET AT MATUNGA ROAD, OPPOSITE THE PARSEE COLONY AT DADAR.

The plot described above, admeasuring about 2811 square yards suitable for a combined Fish, Mutton and Vegetable market, residences shops (excluding those for sale of intoxicating liquors either Country or Foreign, Toddy, Bhang, Opium or Ganja) with a Road frontage of about 102'—5" on the Matunga Road will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 17th day of July, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the undersigned.

The plot will be let on lease for a period of 999 years on the usual conditions.

The highest bidder will have to pay a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500 for legal costs of the Agreement, etc., and a further deposit either in cash or securities of the market value equal to two years ground rent calculated at 6 per cent on the value of the plot.

A copy of the plan and conditions of auction can be obtained on payment of annas Eight from the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned during office hours.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager,
Bombay Municipality.
8610

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Rao Saheb Rowji Sojpal and Others, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gopaldas Khimji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY), MONDAY, the 9th July, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the West side of Malabar Hill and admeasuring about 9856 sq. yards, whereout 8501 sq. yards are of Government Pension and Tax tenure, being a portion of the piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 87, New Nos. A-16363 and 769, Old Survey Nos. 26 and 27, New Survey Nos. 1-A-7216, and Cadastral Survey No. part of 355 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and 1355 sq. yards are of Government leasehold tenure being a portion of the piece of land bearing Collector's New No. A-16905 and New Survey No. 2-A-7216 and Cadastral Survey No. part of 1-355 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3314-(1), 3314-(1-A) and Street Nos. 68, 68-A, 68-B, and 68-C, and bounded on the North by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on the West by the Sea, on the East by a private road or passage and on the South by the property of Ramdas Khimji, Mathuradas Ramdas, Ratansi Ramdas and Tulsidas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON (INTO BALES & LOOSE).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1934, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in M. Shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON (INTO BALES & LOOSE).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in M. Shed No. 173 near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Essaji Street, Wadgadi, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2291 of 1926 H. H. Wadia Court Receiver and Receiver in Suit No. 366 of 1933, Jivatlal Pratapshi v|s Jamnabai, Plaintiff v|s Official Assignee of Bombay and others, Defendants and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 17th day of October 1933 passed in the said suit.

All that piece of quit and Ground Rent land admeasuring about 190-2|5 sq. yds. together with a building thereon situate at the East side of Issaji Street also known as Issaji Hussaji Street bearing Collector's Old Nos. 536-539-539, New Nos. 6187-6192 6193, Old Survey Nos. 560-569-569 and New Survey No. 2517, Cadastral Survey No. 353 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B Ward No. 1480 and Street Nos 5-3-57.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, Yusuff Building, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

2nd Glorious Week 2nd

AT

MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM

JAGANNATH CINETONE'S FIRST HINDI TALKIE

VEHAMI— DUNIYA
OR
SAVSHOI KALOL

DAILY at 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holiday at 3 p.m.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7090	3rd July	13 July
Tottori Maru	5973	18th July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	13 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	13 Sept.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	10700	11 July
Fushimi Maru	11000	24 July.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	19 July.
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	1 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	15 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	30 July
Heian Maru	11600	13 Aug.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

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Pulmovigor, a scientific tonic a soothing, powerful cure for all lung troubles. Absolutely harmless and can be recommended for even the slightest cases for children as well as elders.

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Rs. 2-12-0 per bottle of 10 oz.

MALGHAM BROS

19, Bank St, ... BOMBAY.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY: 6-30; 10 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at

3-30 p. m.

COLLEG E and SCHOOL STUDENTS

admitted in this 3-30 matinee shows at

HALF RATES

people residing in the Suburbs will find this Matinee Shows very comfortable to return early to their homes.

GREAT TRIUMPHANT

THIRD WEEK!

SPLENDID OVATION

GIVEN TO THE GREAT GENIUS AND MASTER-ACTOR

GEORGE ARLISS

for his unique and superb characterisation of Mayer and Nathan Rothschild in

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

MAGNIFICENT SUPER PRODUCTION

with

BORIS KARLOFF
LORETTA YOUNG
ROBERT YOUNG
HELEN WESTLEY

all rise to the pinnacle of fame for their grand and superb work in

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

a delightful picture that Bombay will remember with fondness for months and months hereafter

SPECTACULAR COURT SCENE TECHNICOLOR

Released through the United Artists.

Also the latest Silly Symphony in Technicolour

THE BIG BAD WOLF

Plans Open. Book Early.

THE CARLTON

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Warner Bros.'. Greatest of All Musicals

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"

with

800 GLORIOUS GIRLS!
20 FOPULAR STARS!
5 SENSATIONAL SONGS!

Break Down Slavery To Tradition

CREATE GOD FOR YOURSELF IN IMAGE OF YOUR LOVELIEST DESIRES AND DREAMS

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To Youth To Revolt Against Every Form Of Monopoly

An exhortation to the youth of the country to revolt against every form of monopoly was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on Saturday evening, in her inaugural address, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the subject of the address was "Youth must serve."

"Freedom is an enormous thing. Freedom is the revitalisation of the entire life of the nation. It is the awakening of the deadened consciousness and the deadened spirit of the people. It means that the young generation must break and break all monopolies—social, political, economic, religious and intellectual."

NEW VISION FOR MODERN YOUTH.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her speech said that youth was getting more and more emancipated from outworn conventions, customs and traditions. There was a time when the tutelage of youth extended for a pretty long time, and no freedom was allowed to them. There used to be an atmosphere of wanting to protect youth and wrap it in cotton wool to shelter it from all knowledge. But now a new vision was dawning upon the youth. The young generation had a new vision and its approach to life was different. Its circumference was wider, and its radii extended in many more directions. Now the urge of youth was to be delivered from the bondage of too much protection, and too much unwanted control.

But in doing so the young generation had taken upon itself the enormous burden of training the parents in greater vision of freedom and responsibility. Today was the age of young action and young achievement, and the urge was there to make good to rectify the mistakes and shortcomings of the older generations. It meant that the younger generation had begun to realise that it was nobler to serve than to be served.

YOUNG V. OLD.

Continuing, she said that it had come down from olden times that the younger generation looked upon the older as tyrannical while the older generation deemed the younger as disloyal. To say that the younger generation was disloyal was the highest tribute that could be paid to the youth, for it meant that they had begun to think for themselves. All forms of revolt and what is called disloyalty were symptoms of growth and life, and, therefore, when the old people shook their heads and said "these children are getting out of hand," she rejoiced. It meant that everything was judged according to the vital needs of the present generation, the citizen generation, the creating generation.

SLOGANS AS SYMBOLS.

Proceeding, she said slogans were symbols, for they came out of the hearts of the people, but when they were repeated in season and out of season, they lost their meaning and weight.

"What was freedom?" she asked.

"We repeat it in the midst of bondage, we surrender and talk of liberty, we sell our birth-right and talk of emancipation. We repeat it so often and so long that we come to mistake the word for the thing. It might be a better thing to create the substance of what this word connoted or implied. Let us define for ourselves what is this freedom which we would achieve and which we would serve. In our country, in our situation and in our circumstances what is the local application of that word? That phrase had a particular meaning in each country, according to circumstances."

WHAT IS ENGLAND'S "FREEDOM"?

England for example, Mrs. Naidu added, which was one of the freest countries of the world, stood for a particular ideal of freedom. When Englishmen talked of freedom they did not talk of it with that patriotic fervour and hysteria as Indians did, because they were not under foreign domination. When they talked of freedom they meant economic freedom. To Indians freedom meant an enormous thing, for they had every form of bondage. They had no social, economic or political freedom. They had very little religious freedom. For them freedom meant revitalisation of the entire life of the nation. It meant stabbing the consciousness, that deadened consciousness, that deadened spirit of the people that did not realise that it was a slave. I meant that the younger generation must break and break and break all monopolies—social, political, economic, religious and intellectual.

INTELLECTUAL DOMINATION.

"The worst result of foreign domination," Mrs. Naidu continued, "was the intellectual domination, and it was a subtle poison because we are unaware of it. The freedom from the intellectual supremacy of the West is the first freedom that you must have. It does not mean for a single moment that I want you to disinherit yourself from the common heritage of mankind—thought, science, beauty, music and literature. But I want you to set your brain free from that degradation that for three or four generations we suffered in this country—that mental surrender to trivial Western customs.

Speaking of the danger of going to the other extreme to exclude everything that was foreign, she condemned, suicidal Swadeshi as opposed to dynamic and constructive Swadeshi. The feeling that what is not India is not right is one of the things opposed to the ideal of freedom, because the ideal of freedom should be so open that it should absorb all that is noble throughout the world. That was the genius of India in the past. Then there is spiritual slavery of which Indian must get rid. India was dominated not by true spiritual beauty but religious dogma.

Mrs. Naidu asked the youths to break down this slavery to tradition. The trend of modern life was truly spiritual in the sense of personal contribution of ideals realised. She exhorted them to create God for themselves in the image of their loveliest desires and dreams.

WHY SHE OPPOSED GANDHIJI.

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidu said that she did not believe in sectional service because she believed the more universal the treatment the more easier the service. That was why, she said, she was opposed to Gandhiji wishing to isolate and label Harijans as a class by themselves, needing special protection. In her opinion the Harijans should be included in a general economic regeneration, because after all the problems of the Harijans was an economic problem. Service, she said, could have no preferences, no exclusions. Harijans were an integral part of the Indian problem.

In conclusion, she said that they were the members the democracy of youth that transmuted and transfigured its dreams into actions. "Let your work be a battle, let your peace be a victory, let it be a battle against all that drags you down by fear or by acceptance."

COWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL

Revised Rules Regarding Its Use

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The following revised rules regulating the use of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall are published for general information:—

I. The Hall may be used for the following purposes, viz.—

(A) (1) Lectures of the Royal Institute of Science of a special or public nature, not being ordinary class lectures delivered to students in the course of their studies.

(2) Prize givings and public days of the Institute of Science.

(B) Examinations of the University of Bombay when no other accommodation is available.

(C) Examinations held by the Civil and Military Examinations Committee.

(D) All Educational, Scientific Literary, Social and Religious purposes, such as, concerts, prize exhibitions, lectures, art and educational exhibitions, receptions, etc

(E) Meetings of the Parsis called by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, by Parsi Justices of the Peace or by any other responsible body, or any gathering of the Parsis for any purpose, religious, social or otherwise, on any day of the week, including Sunday.

(F) For political meetings held to discuss questions of a constitutional nature.

NOTE:—

(i) Purposes (A), (B) and (C) shall have precedence over all others

(ii) The deposit leviable under Rule III shall not be payable in the case of purposes (A), (B) and (C), provided that the permission of the Executive Engineer has been obtained in the manner specified in Rule II.

APPLICATION IN WRITING

II. Persons or public bodies desiring the use of the Hall shall apply in writing to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, stating the purpose and time for which the Hall is required. In the case of meetings falling under rule I (F) the applications should reach the Executive Engineer at least one week before the date on which the Hall is required and shall state clearly (1) the subject or subjects to be discussed at the proposed meeting and (2) the names of the Chairman and the speakers as far as can be ascertained. Before granting the use of the Hall the Executive Engineer will require the applicant to pay, in advance, the deposit and fees specified in Rule III.

DEPOSIT AND FEE

III. (i) Deposit.—A sum of Rs. 100 must be deposited in advance by the person to whom the use of the Hall by night is to be granted, and of Rs. 50 by the person to whom its use by day is to be granted, to cover the cost, if any, of electric energy supplied, and of moving furniture, cleaning, etc., and as a security for the due observance of the rules and conditions on which the Hall is lent. The Executive Engineer will refund to the depositor the balance of deposit, if any, after recovering therefrom the above charges and the cost of repairing damages caused to furniture or building, etc., during occupation, but the liability of the depositor in this respect will not be limited to the amount of the deposit.

(ii) Fees.—The fees (apart from actual expenses) to be paid in advance for the use of the Hall shall be—

(a) for (1) purposes enumerated in rule I (A), (B) and (C) of these rules, (2) all school and college prize distributions and (3) all functions under the auspices of recognised colleges and schools ..... Rs 14

(b) (i) for meetings and receptions to which no admission fee is charged and (ii) for all purposes in connection with which the proceeds are to be devoted to charity. ..... Rs. 20.

(c) for dances, orchestral concerts, and Amateur entertainments and performances. ... Rs. 30.

(d) for all other purposes in connection with which the proceeds are appropriated by the giver. ..... Rs. 50 to Rs 250 (as the Executive Engineer may decide.)"

BOMBAY MUTUAL

Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

RESULT OF LATEST VALUATION

FORMER RECORD BONUS MAINTAINED

BONUS

Rs. 26 on Life Policies

Rs. 21 on Endowment Policies

Per Thousand Per Year.

REBATE OF 2½%

on Annual Premia with effect from 1st July, 1934.

JOIN TO-DAY THIS OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.

Prospectus and Agency Terms from:—

Chief Agents All Over India, Burma And Ceylon

or From HEAD OFFICE: : : : : : : : 278, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

7 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE

Beedham Found Guilty Of Fraud

QUETTA, July 7.

Conductor, Alfred Beedham of the Military Grass Farms Department, who was being tried by a general Court Martial for various charges of fraud under the Army Act has been found guilty and sentenced to seven years penal servitude, ignominous discharge from His Majesty's service and to be reduced to ranks

The sentences have been confirmed by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and His Excellency the Viceroy. —A. P.

WRONGFUL ARREST

London Police Chief Expresses Regret

Sir John Gilmour (Home Secretary) answering questions in the House of Commons recently regarding the arrest of Mr. Frederick Salvage, of North Kensington, said Mr. Salvage was discharged by the magistrate and awarded three guineas costs.

The Commissioner of Police regretted the inconvenience caused to Mr. Salvage, but saw no reason to think that the officers responsible for his arrest acted otherwise than honestly. No application for compensation had been received from Mr. Salvage, but any such application from him would be considered.

CORONER DOESN'T BLAME SUICIDE

"This man did for himself what any man would have done for a dog," said the Battersea coroner (Dr. Edwin Smith) at an inquest recently on William George Roffey (63), a retired naval warrant officer, of Wandsworth, who poisoned himself with gas.

It was stated that Roffey had a growth which could not be removed, and that he was suffering excruciating pain. He had one operation, and nothing more could be done for him.

The coroner recorded a verdict of "suicide," and said that there was insufficient evidence to label Roffey as of unsound mind at the time or to warrant a verdict of felo-de-se.

"The man's condition was hopeless," Dr. Smith added, "and I cannot take it upon myself to blame him."

"LIVE DANCES" IN CINEMAS & THEATRES

Ban Imposed By Lahore And Multan Municipalities

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A drive against dancing performances in cinema and theatre halls is in progress in some towns of the Punjab. The Ludhiana Municipal Committee at its last meeting adopted a motion that owners of cinemas and theatres should be served with notices prohibiting them from holding dancing exhibitions there.

It was argued that dances were being held in cinema halls, against the provisions of the Municipal Act, and that this told badly on the morals of young men.

It was also resolved that if such "live dances" (as opposed to screen dances) were held in public cinema halls, the licences would be cancelled and action taken against them under the law, and that the Executive Officer should be asked to write to the cinema owners about it.

The Multan Municipal Committee has also adopted a resolution on similar lines.—A. P.

DISAPPOINTED LOVER FINED

KARACHI, July 8.

Disappointed with his ladylove, one Alfred, an Australian Jockey putting up in the Savoy Hotel had, it must be remembered attempted to cut his throat, when he was discovered and removed to the Hospital in precarious condition.

After a couple of months he recouped his health and was sent up for trial in the Additional Magistrate's Court, and the learned Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on a charge of attempted suicide.—United Press.

INDIANS OVERSEAS CONFERENCE

Third Sessions To Be Held In Bombay During Congress Sessions

ETTAWAH, (By Mail).

The annual general meeting of the Indian Colonial Association Ajitmal met on 3rd and 4th inst., at its office to consider the annual report of the last year and to elect office-bearers for the coming year.

Pt. Yota Ram Sanadhya of Sabarmati Ashram Ahmedabad and Mr. Prem Narain Agarwala were elected President and the General Secretary, respectively.

Several resolutions were passed. It condemned the cowardly attack on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and congratulated him on his escape.

A second resolution protested against the move of the Zanzibar Government and condemned the action they took in depriving Indians of their rights of possessing lands in Zanzibar.

It was decided at the Conference to call the third Indians Overseas Conference in Bombay, during the Congress sessions according to a resolution passed at the second overseas Indians Conference, held at Ajmer, held under its auspices, and Mrs. to preside over the deliberations Sarojini Naidu will be requested of the Conference.—United Press.

POPULATION OF MARWAR STATE INCREASES

Progress Of Female Education In State

JODHPUR (By Mail.)

The report on the 1931 census of Marwar State, issued recently, shows a marked increase in the population in the last ten years. The population of the entire State was 2,125,982, an increase of population of 284,340 over the census record in 1921.

The capital town of the State, Jodhpur, recorded an increase of population of more than 22,050.

The development of female education in Jodhpur State has at all times received ungrudging support from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who has recently sanctioned a project for the creation of 20 new girls' schools. It is understood that six schools will be opened during the coming financial year while the rest will be completed over the next four years.—A. P.

Unlawful Associations In Presidency

BAN ON MANY REMOVED

The Bombay Government Gazette of July 5 contains the following notification:—

No. S.D. 2104.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in continuation of Government Notification No. S. D. 1826, dated the 9th June 1934, (i) that the words "of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee" should be added after the words "Sub-Committees" printed in italics in the schedule appended to Government Notification, Home Department (Political), No. S.D. 58, dated the 5th January 1932, published at pages 17 to 19 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of the same date, and (ii) that the following words occurring in the said schedule should be deleted:—

"(a) Estate and Finance Sub-Committee (B.P.C.C.) Girgaum, Bombay; (b) (Labour Sub-Committee, (B.P.C.C.) with— Girgaum, Bombay.

1 Labour Welfare Centre at Naigaum, Bombay Improvement Trust Chawl No. 2.
2 Labour Welfare Centre at Ghorapdeo, Hirji Bhojraj's Chawl.
3 Labour Welfare Centre at DeLisle Road, Dadabhoy's Chawl No. 4.
4 Labour Welfare Office at Polbavdi, Kavarana Building.

(d) Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (e) Anti-Untouchability Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (f) Prohibition Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (h) Constitution Sub-Committee, Girgaum, Bombay; (i) Municipal Sub-Committee, Girgaum, Bombay.

Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, Kalbadevi, Bombay; Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, Bombay; Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Fort, Bombay; Nationalist Muslim Party, Bombay Branch, Motlibai Street Bombay; Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay; Nationalist Municipal Party, Girgaum Bombay."

No. S.D. 2105.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following words occurring under the Districts mentioned below in the schedule appended to Government Notification, Home Department (Political), No. S.D. 68, dated the 5th January, 1932, published at pages 21 to 29 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary of the same date should be deleted:—

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT
"Gandhi Vidyalaya, Vile Parle."
KAIRA DISTRICT
"Khadi Saranjan Karyalaya, Kaira; Seva Sangh Kapadvanj; Thasra Taluka Satyagraha Samiti Dakor."
PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT
"Rameshra Khadi Ashram, Rameshra."

SURAT DISTRICT
"Gramya Panchayat Samiti, Surat; Swaraj Ashram, Karadi, Jalalpur Taluka; Swaraj Ashram Maroli, Surat District; Gramya Panchayat, Varad, Bardoli Taluka; Gramya Panchayat, Dihen, Olpad Taluka; Dawoodi Bohra's Education Society, Begampura, Borwad, Surat.

THANA DISTRICT
"Thana District Bhagini Mandal, Thana; Satyagraha Mandal, Thana, Gandhi Ashram, Bordi."
EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT
"Udyog Mandir Primprala, Jalgaon Taluka; Sut Shala (Spinning School) Asoda, Jalgaon Taluka; Udyog Mandir, Chahardi, Chopda Taluka; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Jalgaon; National Muslim Party, Jalgaon; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Chopda; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Amalner; Sut Shala (Spinning School) Nanded, Amalner Taluka; Charka Sangh, Pachora; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Khirode, Savda Taluka; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Chalisgaon; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Asoda, Jalgaon Taluka; Gram Seva Sangh Longe, Chalisgaon Taluka; Sut Shala (Spinning School), Faizpur; Gram Seva Mandir, Fattepur."
NASIK DISTRICT
"Tilak Vidyalaya, Yeola."

SATARA DISTRICT
"Gram Seva Sangh, Satara; Shetkari Seva Sangh, Eksal, Taluka, Koregaon."
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT
"Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh, Sholapur; Madyapan Pratibandak Sangh, Sholapur; Katan Pinjan (Spinning and Weaving Class), Sholapur; Chamber of Merchants, Sholapur; National Muslim League, Sholapur; Khadi Bhandar, Sholapur; Shridhanand Samaj, Sholapur; Charcha (Discussions) Mandal, Barsi."
POONA DISTRICT
"Poona Labour League, Poona City."
BELGAUM DISTRICT
"Kumari Khadi Ashram, Hudli, Belgaum Taluka; Bharat Seva Sangh, Hukeri."
DHARWAR DISTRICT
"Karnatak Swadeshi Mandal, Dharwar; Tilak Grantha Sangrahalaya, Hubli; Veernarayan Shikshan Shibir, Gadag."
KANARA DISTRICT
"General Committee of the Tupper Hall, Honavar."
KOLABA DISTRICT
"Udyog Mandir, Panvel; Vaishya Vidyashram, Sasawne, Alibag Taluka; Konkan Shetkari Sangh Paladpur, Taluka Mahad."
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT
"Satyagraha Seva Mandal, Kankavli."
HYDERABAD DISTRICT
"Vidyarthi Samagam, Hyderabad."
KARACHI DISTRICT
"Vidyarthi Mandal, Karachi; Congress Democratic Party, Karachi"
SUKKUR DISTRICT
"Shewak Mandli Sukkur; Prem Shewak Mandli, Sukkur."

No. S.D. 2106.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the words "and Khadi Karyalaya" occurring in the schedule appended to Government Notification, Home Department (Political) No. S.D. 216, dated the 13th January 1932, published in Part 1 of the "Bombay "Government Gazette" of Thursday, the 14th January 1932, should be deleted.

No. S.D. 2107.—The Governor in Council is hereby pleased to cancel the notifications specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed and published in the issues of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary specified in the second column of the said schedule, whereby certain bodies of persons were declared unlawful associations within the meaning of section 15 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908):—

SCHEDULE

No. and date of notification	Date of issue of "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary.
No. S.D. 679, dated the 1st February 1932	2nd Feb. 1932.
No. S.D. 931, dated the 11th February 1932	13th Feb. 1932
No. S.D. 964, dated the 12th February 1932	16th Feb. 1932
No. S.D. 1016, dated the 13th February 1932	16th Feb. 1932.
No. S.D. 2039, dated the 8th March 1932	9th March 1932
No. S.D. 2120, dated the 11th March 1932	14th March 1932
No. S.D. 2179, dated the 14th March 1932	18th March 1932

NOTICE

Persons desiring restoration of notified places in the possession of Government which were formerly used for the purposes of the associations included in Government Notifications Nos. S.D. 2104, S.D. 2105, S.D. 2106 and S.D. 2107, dated the 3rd July 1934, may apply to the District Magistrates who will deal with such applications under the orders of Government.

By order of the Governor-in-Council,
R. M. MAXWELL,
Secretary to Government.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

Nowgong Relief Committee's Appeal For Funds

A manifesto is issued over the signatures of Khan Bahadur Nuruddin Ahmed, M.L.C., President, and also Vice-President and Secretaries of the Nowgong Relief Committee, in the course of which it is stated:—

"Relief measures to save the dying people are being taken in right earnest but without outside help it is simply impossible to save these unfortunate people who are dying of starvation inch by inch.

A permanent relief organisation was formed in Nowgong in 1929 to help people in such calamities, and ever since its formation it is distributing help to the afflicted people with generous help from the public. This relief organisation is known as "The Nowgong Relief Committee" and it consists of leading people of the district. In the very year of its formation, this committee received several thousands of rupees from the outside public and distributed the same among the people who were affected by a great flood from the same Kapili river. That flood stands no comparison to the present flood in the extent of its devastation and damage, and in he name of the dying humanity this committee, therefore, appeals to the generous public for help both in cash and kind. All contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary of the Nowgong Relief Committee, Assam, and duly acknowledged."

PROTEST AGAINST SLOW PROMOTIONS

Govt. Central Press Labour Union Demands One Month's Privilege Leave

The annual general meeting of the Government Central Press Employees' Union was held at the Soman Building, Girgaon, in the absence of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., who had kindly consented to preside but who was detained by some other business, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, President of the Union, presided.

Mr. P. S. Bakhale, the Hon. Secretary, read the Annual Report for the last year which was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

New Office-bearers were then elected. Mr. S. C. Joshi was re-elected as President for the current year and Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C. was elected Vice-President in the place of Mr. Kirtikar, Barat-Law, who had resigned during the last year. Mr. G. S. Gupte, Advocate, was elected as the Hon. Secretary, in the place of Mr. P. S. Bakhale who expressed his desire to discontinue. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

That in view of the fact that the practice prevalent at present of keeping vacant many posts in the higher grades for a long time without promoting the senior men in the lower grade, deprives the employees who have been blocked on their grades for several years of their legitimate promotions.

This Annual General Meeting of the Government Central Press Employees' Union earnestly requests the authorities to discontinue the practice and to fill up the vacancies without avoidable delay.

This Meeting is of the considered opinion that the system of granting one month's salary as bonus to an employee whose total absence during one year does not exceed 20 days is working a great hardship upon the employees and therefore requests the Government to discontinue the same and to introduce in stead the system of granting one month's privilege leave and 20 days' Casual leave during a year to the employees working in the Government Central Press.

This meeting protests against the system newly introduced in the Press, viz., of counting a few hours' absence as a half day's absence for counting the total absence for the purpose of bonus, as being unjust and detrimental to the interests of the staff. This meeting therefore requests the authorities to discontinue this practice and to revert to the old method of counting only the absence for the whole day for this purpose.

This meeting emphatically protests against the new practice of spreading the amount of bonus over twelve months and adding it to the monthly salary drawn by the employee and thus bringing the amount of the monthly salary to the level necessary for the application of the emergency cut.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE FUND COMMITTEE

Total Donations Of Rs. 4,52,985-4-10 Received

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in aid of the hospitals in the City:—

Donations previously announced Rs. 1,54,395-6-3; Net proceeds of the Special Hospital Race Day held on the 15th March 1933 Rs. 46,136-4-0; Grant-in-aid given by Government in respect of the Entertainment etc., taxes collected on the Hospital Race Day Rs 34,314-10-0; Net proceeds of the Special Hospital Race Day held on the 14th December 1933 Rs. 29,196-12-10; Grant-in-aid given by Government in respect of the Entertainment, etc., taxes collected on the Hospital Race Day Rs. 27,838-4-9; the Trustees, Tata Settlement No. 1, Rs. 4,000; the Japan Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association Rs. 1,200; collection by Nurses on the Hospital Race Day held on 15th March 1933 Rs 787-15-0; collection by Nurses on the Hospital Race Day, held on 14th December 1933 Rs. 666-10-0; Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas Rs. 425; interest earned on balance in the current account with the Bank of India Ltd. Rs. 405-8-0; Jockey A. C. Walker Rs. 296; the Western India Football Association Rs. 263-8-0 (first instalment); the Western India Football Association Rs. 200 (second instalment); the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Rs. 180; Mrs. Cursetbai M. Sanjana Rs. 101; the Manager, the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris (1st instalment), Messrs. Kodak Ltd., Mr. S. G. Velinkar (through Mr. V. S. Velinkar) and the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris (2nd instalment) Rs. 100 each.

Including sums less than Rs. 100 the total stands at Rs. 3,01,570-5-10.

Further donations are as under:—

Donations received through Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt: H. E. Lady Willingdon Rs. 200; Lady Hilda Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) (proceeds of the Lucky Bag) Rs. 68,141; the H. O. H. Appeal Fund Committee Rs. 60,000; Mrs. Blackwell, Chairman, H. O. H. Appeal Fund Rs. 10,000; Lady Beaumont (nett proceeds from the H. O. H. Appeal Fund) Rs. 5,018-4-0; Mrs. Bhikubai Chandulal Jalundhwala Rs. 5,000; Jt. Organizers, Variety Entertainment given at the Royal Opera House on 4-2-1934 Rs. 1,798-11-0; Mrs. Shamsoon Vishram and Zarina Rahimtoola Rs. 1,001; Mr. Alpha Rs. 200; Mr. Sorabji Shaporji Dubash Rs. 21; Dr. Dinshaw H. L. Batliwalla Rs. 20; Hon. Treasurer, Amusement Park Committee Rs. 10; Mr. A. P. Boomla Rs. 5; Total Rs. 1,51,414-15-0. Grant Total Rs. 4,52,985-4-10.

Donations should be sent to the Chairman or the Hon. Treasurer of the Committee at the Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay.

FREE STUDENTSHIP FOR MUSLIM AND HARIJANS

Resolution Before Kurla Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 8.

Among the several notices of motion by Mr. A. H. Pirzada appearing on the agenda fixed for to-morrow's ordinary general meeting of the Kurla Municipality, the following items are of public importance:—

Urinals be erected by the Municipality at convenient places in the town for the use of the public who are now put to much inconvenience in absence thereof, and thus put a stop to the great nuisance caused in the streets.

Water be supplied free of charge to the mosques churches, temples and Jamatkhanas situated within the municipal limits in the same manner as it is now supplied to the burrial grounds and buring ghats.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS

It is highly desirable in the interest of the Mahomedan and the depressed classes committees that, in view of their backward and miserable condition, to all deserving cases free studentship be allowed upto 50 per cent in all the primary and secondary schools, and slates, pencils, books, etc., be given free of charge to deserving students to enable them to complete their education which they cannot do in these hard times owing to their parents' deplorable condition.

Messrs. K. V. Bandul and D. T. Kardak have also given notice of their intention to move the following resolution:—

As it has been noticed that several students in primary schools cannot prosecute their studies in view of the misery and unemployment in the town and their pecuniary circumstances, the depressed classes students should be admitted as free students in the municipal Marathi school and be allowed to continue in the same way, and the 15 per cent margin of freeship and half freeship be distributed among other communities according to the policy laid down by the Educational Department, and as the Educational Inspector has informed the Municipality that provision can be made for admitting free depressed classes students, the Board requests the Educational Inspector to give immediate sanction to that proposal and in the meantime effect be given to this resolution.

YOKED TO A PLOUGH?

Alleged Torture Of Girl Wife

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 8.

Serious allegations of torture of a girl wife are contained in an application filed yesterday by the mother of the girl against her son-in-law and his brother, in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, with a prayer to issue a search warrant ordering the respondents to produce Venu alias Lakshmi before the Court for necessary action.

It is alleged that last Sunday the girl got terribly frightened and left her husband's house quietly, but she was caught on the way, forcibly taken back and mercilessly beaten by the respondents, who later, it is further alleged yoked her to a plough and made her drag it, and whenever she slowed down, the sharp point of "Parani" made her bleed.

Our Baroda Letter

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER'S REPORT

Govt. Agree To Several Suggestions

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, July 7.

Mr. Littlehales, as Educational Adviser to the Government of Baroda, had submitted a very exhaustive report. The Baroda State Executive Council has now released for publication the orders of the Government on the report. In the order it is stated that "The Government are glad to note that the administrative organisation of the Department is found to be satisfactory. Much credit is due to Mr. Bhate for this. The Government desire to express their appreciation of the care and thoroughness with which Mr. Littlehales has dealt with the quetions entrusted to him, and to convey their thanks to him for his very clear and business-like report."

Mr. Littlehales had suggested that agricultural bias may be given in village schools while in towns, either industrial or agricultural, bias schools may be given and an English school with provision for manual instruction. The Government notes this suggestion, and draws attention of the department to keep in mind when opening new schools or changing existing ones.

Mr. Littlehales had emphasised the need of Kindergarten and Montessori methods, and its wide use. The Government of Baroda, to give effect to these recommendations, has sanctioned the appointment of two teachers who have received special training in Kindergarten and Montessori methods, one for male training college and the other for the training college for women.

AGE OF COMPULSION.

The Government of Baroda has agreed with Mr. Littlehale's suggestion of keeping the age of compulsion from 7 to 12. The Government agree with Mr. Littlehales that efficiency of the training colleges will quicken literacy amongst the masses, and direct that training colleges should be staffed by teachers imbued with the true spirit of education.

Mr. Littlehales had suggested that attempts may be made to obtain willing co-operation of villagers for education through the use of radio entertainments, magic lanterns and cinema exhibitions and the Government, agreeing with it, has asked for a scheme from the Commissioner of Education.

In considering the recommendation of Mr. Littlehales that sufficient emphasis should be laid on hand and eye training in schools and detailed syllabus in this respect for village teachers must be prepared, the Government has opined for appointing a Committee for drawing up the necessary proposals and for giving effect to them soon.

In discussing the suggestion that primary reading should be taught by the conversational method, the Government puts emphasis, and states that experiments in new methods of teaching should be made, the object being to impart lasting literacy in the minimum time possible. The Government has agreed to increase the ways and means of making primary teaching more attractive and effective.

The holidays should be local and varying according to the needs of each area. Annual examinations should be finished before the main vacation.

FACILITIES TO BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Government has agreed that girls of backward classes should be provided with free boarding, books and scholarship, with a view to obtaining recruits for teaching.

It is the settled policy of Government that the higher vernacular schools meet a distinct need of the villagers and "fill a niche in the educational system of the State."

For the reorganisation of industrial schools, a committee has been appointed by the Government with Mr. Manilal Nanavati as President, Messrs. B. K. Bhate, C. H. Vora and A. B. Pandya as members and Dr. B. C. Lele as Secretary and the aim should be to make the best use of the amount now spent on industrial schools.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Littlehales had suggested that physical instruction should be compulsory throughout the whole course in the secondary schools curriculum and moral instruction must be compulsory in High Schools. The Government of Baroda has accepted the recommendations.

Some expert advice on physical culture and organised games may be obtained and games which foster team-spirit may be introduced. The Government is considering the recruitment of an expert for the purpose. One of the most important recommendations of Mr. Littlehales of starting a training college for secondary graduate teachers has been approved and the Government has passed orders sanctioning such a college for an experimental period of 5 years.

The Government agree that at present the inspection of secondary schools is cursory, and they have already ordered that one of the officers engaged for the training college should tour in the State giving instructions in the latest method of teaching for high school teachers.

DAWN OF NEW ERA?

The whole report and the orders of the Government of Baroda show to an average reader that Mr. Littlehales' suggestions are liberally considered and many valuable recommendaltons are accepted by Government. The coming few years will show that a new era has come in the educational history of the Baroda State.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The last session of the State Legislative Assembly of the current year will be held on 12th instant under the presidentship of Acting Dewan Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai H. Desai in the Secretariat Buildings in the Legislative Hall.

The most important legislation that will come up for this session will be the Land Revenue Code. Non-official members have sent numerous amendments. As this is one of the few opportunities for the elected members to discuss an important piece of administrative legislation, the members are expected to come ready to improve the codification so as to make it a standard volume meeting with the popular demands. As there are a few suggestions for appointing a special committee to look into the whole affairs, it may have some effect in agreeing to such a proposal, because of the gravity of the problem.

There are about 47 resolutions tabled by various non-official members. Two are regarding the introduction of Trades Disputes Act on British India lines, one is for introducing ordinance to suppress "Ank-farak" (Satta gambling) in the State, one is to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000 for helping physical culture associations, another is for expediting the inquiry into unemployment in Baroda city which is entrusted to Prof. Kamdar and various other important measures.

THE BEAUTY OF KHADI.

India Must Clothe Herself Exhorts Bhulabhai

TRICHINOPOY, (By Mail.)

"Freedom is not a mere matter of politics; freedom is a matter, under which we have to remove every type of domination of mind. I appeal through every single worker in the country to carry forward this lesson, small though it may appear, that India should clothe herself with cloth made by Indians", said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai opening the Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition here this morning.

BEAUTY OF PATRIOTISM.

Continuing Mr. Desai said:—"Even a South African woman would not call her child ugly—she would see beauty in it. Indians have lost their emotion of patriotism, of freedom, of the value of a thing which was their own and their Motherland's."

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that, while in the year 1928-29 India imported 67 crores worth textiles, there was a marked decline during the period of the Satyagraha Movement. In 1931-32, the imports dwindled to 24 crores although in 1932-33, they increased to 34 crores.

"That is to say", he continued, "they had succeeded from 1928-29 to 1930-31 in practically reducing the imports of clothes by 32 crores. And this meant a saving of Rs. 1 1/2 per head of the population or Rs. 6 for a family of four persons per year. If they reduced the imports by another 32 crores the family would gain Rs. 12 at the end of each year. Thus they were able to reduce their imports during this period by means of self-help by appealing to the spirit of man, woman and child and by inculcating in them a love of their own industries.

PLENTY OF LABOUR.

India, proceeded Mr. Desai, has plenty of labour and they have no occupation. Therefore, it was a travesty of economic truth to say, "why not buy in the cheapest market?"

From the earliest days, Mahatma Gandhi concentrated on the single article of cloth. In India, very long ago, so much clothing was produced that market was found in Europe, in parts of Venice and Geneva, and some of the most enviable articles of the world were made out of cotton fabrics. And yet, within less than 75 years, India has destroyed all its industries and was importing goods from all foreign countries worth about 100 crores.

AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

During the period between 1914-28, India began to produce all kinds of textile materials in the country which amounted to about two-thirds of the whole annual consumption. And yet, one-third remained to be produced from foreign lands and in India where they had 90 per cent of the population as agriculturists, who for the major portion of the year wasted their time, it was incumbent upon them to produce every bit of their clothing requirement so that, they could use the amount saved for their daily purposes. If a family saved, say Rs. 25 per year, it could afford to buy and keep a cow and get milk, curd and ghee which possessed the vitamins needed for the growth of children.

Mr. Desai appealed to the agriculturists to realise the necesity of economising time and being self-reliant.

Turning to the political aspect, Mr. Desai referred to the statement made by Mr. Baldwin at the time of the Lancashire Deputation discussed the possibilities of trade with India, that it was not possible for them to sell a single yard of cloth in India, if it wished to do so, even by billeting British soldiers on the Indian people.

BALDWIN'S ADMISSION

Notwithstanding the immense power wielded by Britain, Mr. Baldwin held that there was no power which could make them buy a single yard of foreign cloth if they did not care to do so.

Concluding Mr. Desai said that there was a great lesson which they had to learn in India the lesson of soldarity. He appealed to every ma and woman to burn differences in the fierce light of truth. They must strive to their last breath that the freedom of their men, women and children might be secured in a manner that they could hold their heads high.

Mr. Desai spoke more than an hour and the Exhibition, which he inspected, was a grand success.—United Press.

SIDHPUR "FORECAST" CO. AFFAIRS

Inquiry To Afford Protection To Sufferers Urged

(From Our Correspondent)

Great sensation prevails in the whole of Gujerat about the Sidhpur "forecast" conmpany's incident and its sudden closure after collection of a big sum of Rs. 11 lakhs. The Baroda Praja Mandal deputed Mr. Chunilal Shah to investigate the whole case. What is wanted is an immediate inquiry to afford protection to many sufferers. It is understood that the local authorities are watching the developments.

Gujerat has experienced good rains all round, and the peasants are busy with their sickles sowing crop.

Gandhiji has blessed the Ahmedabad Socialist Party In a heart-to-heart talk he welcomed the formation of such a party and advised them to do constructive work. Relief to peasants and economic programme are two main items of discussions.

The Dhrangadhra State Subjects Conference held at Ahmedabad has demanded withdrawal of all repressive measures and introduction of popular legislature.

H. H. PRINCE VISHNU OF NEPAL ENTERTAINED

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The members of the British Indian Union were At-Home on Thursday, the 28th June, at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, W.C. 2, to meet His Highness the Prince Vishnu of Nepal, Sir Currimbhoy Embrahim, Bart., and Lady Ebrahim Rupchand Bliaram, Esq., (Additional Judical Commissioner of Sindh) and other Overseas Visitors.

A large number of personages accepted the invitation.—Reuter.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 13, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Aavval 26, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 6, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Highwater: 11-28, 22-38.
Low Water: 3-50, 17-32.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, July 10.
Public meeting at Jinnah Hall, under Congress Socialist auspices, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEDNESDAY, July 11.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS' SOCIETY, POIBAWADI:—The meeting of the members of the Managing Council of the Free Ophthalmic Hospitals' Society will be held on Thursday (12th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the K. B. Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION:—The annual general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association (Old French Bank Building, 107, Esplanade Road, opp. University Office) on Monday (23rd inst.) at 6 p.m.

TEA-PARTY TO SIR S. N. POCHKHANAWALA:—Mr. K. R. P. Shroff (President) and members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have issued invitations for a tea party to be given to Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, when an address will be presented to him.

TEA-PARTY TO SIR D. H. BHIWANDIWALA:—To meet Khan Bahadur Sir Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla, prominent citizens of Bombay will give a tea-party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday (July 16) at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-Charge, "League of Nations (Indian Bureau), will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Some Aspects of Internationalism."

LECTURE ON MORALITY:—On Monday (to-day) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Shri Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture which is free and open to all. The subject of the lecture will be: "The necessity of Morality in the uplift of Nation."

BHARATIYA TAROON SANGH:—Under the auspices of B. T. Sangh the unveiling ceremony of the photo of Shri Shivajee Maharaj presented by the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal, will be performed by Mr. A. N. Surve at 7 p.m. to-day (Monday).

On this occasion Mr. L. G. Vinze, Secretary of the Shivajee Memorial Committee, will give a short account of historical places of Shivaji's time.

LIBERALS & ASSEMBLY

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Mr. A. D. Shroff will deliver a public address on "The Liberals and the next Assembly" at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupaty, on Wednesday (11th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (10th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadia will deliver in Gujarati the sixth of his series of lectures on "Existence of Planes and Principles in Nature." The subject will be explained by charts and diagrams.

MAHATMA'S PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE

Thanks Giving Day Next Sunday

Pursuant to the Congress President's announcement, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Congress House maidan on Sunday (15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the All-India Thanks-giving and Prayer Day for the providential escape of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. (In case of rain, the meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall).

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Public Meeting At Jinnah Hall On Tuesday

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. M. R. Masani will preside and Messrs. C. K. Narayanswami, K. K. Menon, J. C. Maitra and others will speak on the policy and programme of the Congress Socialists.

B. P. C. C. SPECIAL AND URGENT MEETINGS

A special general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House on Wednesday (11th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Immediately after the above meeting is over, an urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The offices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee at 28, Manohardas Street, Fort, will be open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. every day, for the purpose of enrolling volunteers for the Congress Session. Sirdar Thamansingh will be in charge of enrolment.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dastur Dinshah Meherjirana will speak on "Philosophy of Ashem Vohu II."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (11th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when papers will be read on: (1) "Survivals of the Mediterranean Culture in India," by Mr. Mahmoud H. Dare, (2) "Further notes on a North Behari Belief about the Water-Diety or Water-Spirit" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Kadim Hussein. In songs. 8 p.m. Radio Hints in Hindi. 8-15 p.m. Empire relay. 9-0 p.m. General news in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. The String Band of 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment. 11 p.m. Close down.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY SHOPS

FACTS FOR ABKARI DEPARTMENT TO EXPLAIN

How The Consumption Increases

The second day of the auction of toddy shops at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday tells the some tale of increased consumption of toddy in Bombay. On Saturday the auction related to tree-foot booths, whose number in Bombay is 84. The sales have yielded approximately Rs. 55,000 more than last year. This addition to the revenue is due to policy adopted by the Akbari Department of not discouraging the increased sale of intoxicating drinks. The tree-foot booths licences are given under certain rules, which provide that the toddy should be sold on the spot where the trees are situated and the sale of toddy must be only from the trees alloted to the licence-holder.

RULES IGNORED

These rules are not seldom ignored. Many of the licence-holder get as much toddy from the suburbs as they can sell and not only this, but they mix the toddy with water and other stuffs for the purpose of making it "Chadav" (i.e., intoxicating). The result is that such shops show increased consumption. And on the strength of this increase Government demands more fees for the licence and thus the Department has been able to get more than half a lakh in Saturday's auction.

WILL THE DEPARTMENT EXPLAIN?

It is a well-known fact that a toddy tree gives on an average an annual yield varying from 50 to 70 gallons per year but the official figures disclosed at the Auction on Saturday of the number of trees and the yearly consumption shows that these tree-foot booths have been able to show, on an average a production varying from 150 to 200 gallons. We give below some figures from the official list of the sale of toddy of some of the tree-foot booths auctioned on Saturday:—

Licence No.	Trees	Sale of gallons.
14	20	2793
26	20	2935
66	20	2480

The twenty trees could not have produced the maximum of 1,400 gallons, but in all the these cases, for which the above figures are given the sale is nearly double of the yield of the total number of trees. Can the Abkari Department explain this abnormal result? Every man that deals in the toddy trade knows how this happens. Many of the license-holders either get the extra toddy from the suburbs and sell it as the production of the trees for which they have obtained licence or mix it with a hundred per cent quantity of water. The result is that in many cases the public cannot get pure toddy either from the big shops which pay thousands of rupees for licence fees alone every year or from the poor tree-foot booth keeper, who pays a lesser amount than the owners of big toddy shops.

KEEN COMPETITION

The auction was started under the presidentship of the Collector Mr. W. Dillon. There was keen competition. How keen it was can be seen from the following figures:—

Licence No.	Last year fee Rs.	This year fee Rs.
61	2025	4600
62	2100	5500
73	2400	3003
89	1800	2300
92	1600	3500
94	1925	3555
110	1925	3500

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Men in White". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Murder in Trinidad". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Svengali". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Search for Beauty". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhasan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Huddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Vehmi Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CHARGE OF EFFACING FIGURES

Milkman Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 8.

In the absence of evidence to show that the accused could write English figures, and there being no proof that he changed figure "2" to "3" on the season ticket though it was evident that somebody had changed them, Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, acquitted yesterday Indradeo Puni, a milkman, of the charge (brought by the Station Master of Thana) of having disappeared the very day, he the season ticket (ending 15-2-1934) under Section 116 of the Indian Railways Act.

The prosecution alleged that on February 16 last the accused, who showed the season ticket, which bore a clear mark of the change of figure 2 into 3, was detained by the ticket collector at the gate, and was subsequently produced before the City Magistrate. Having disappeared the very day, he was traced in June last.

The accused, pleading not guilty to the charge, stated that he could not write. He had given the season ticket to his employer for renewal, but the latter gave it saying that it was renewed. When further questioned the accused replied that his employer's man might have changed the figures. He did not know how to write in English.

SANSKRIT PRACHARINI PATHSHALA

The Secretary, Arrangements Committee of the Inaugural Convocation of the Sanskrit Pracharini Pathshala, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, writes:—

"The inaugural ceremony of the Sanskrit Pracharini Pathshala will be performed on Sunday (29th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Madhav Bagh (C. P. Tank) when Sri Gokulnathji Maharaj will preside, and declare the Pathshala open.

The Convocation Address will be delivered by Rai Sahib Pandit Durgadut Panth of Kashipur (Naini Tal).

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	23 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 80
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

Rae Bareli.—Mr. P. D. Tandon addressed three Kisan meetings in the district, one on the 1st July in the afternoon at Harchandpur, and other at Aharwa Bhawani on the morning of the 2nd, and the third at Lalgunj in the evening of the same date. He was presented with an address by the Dondi Sangh on the 1st of July at 7 p.m. at the Semri House.

ZANZIBAR LEGISLATION

Tomorrow's Protest Meeting At C. J. Hall

A public meeting will be held on Tuesday (10th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to protest against the recent Zanzibar Legislation, imposing restrictions and handicaps on Indian merchants and residents there.

Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will preside.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the undernoted Associations:—

(1) The Grain Merchants' Association; (2) The Bombay Shroff Association; (3) The Yarn Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association; (4) The Silk Merchants' Association; (5) The Sugar Merchants' Association; (6) The Grain Dealers' Association; (7) The Seeds Traders' Association; (8) The Indian Insurance Companies' Association; (9) The Rice Merchants' Association; (10) The Iron Merchants' Association; (11) The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants; (12) The Kariana Merchants' Association; (13) The Swadeshi Market Committee; (14) The Shri Mahajan Association; (15) The Muccadum Association; (16) The Bombay Malabar Kariana Merchants' Association; (17) The Ghee Merchants' Association; (18) The Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association; (19) The Memon Merchants' Association; (20) The Coal Merchants' Association; (21) The Bombay Share Holders' Association; (22) The Native Stock & Share Brokers' Association; (23) The Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association; (24) The Pearl Merchants and Jewellers' Association; (25) The Match Manufacturers' Association; (26 The Gum Merchants' Association; (27) The African Shippers' Association; and (28) The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.

SIR SORABJI POCHKHANAWALA ENTERTAINED

Felicitations At Tea Party At Town Hall

Sir Sorabji and Lady Pochkhanawala were the guests of honour at a tea party given by the leading citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall on Sunday, which was attended by over 600 guests.

There were present among others the Judges of the Bombay High Court, the Mayor of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the Municipal Commissioner, and several commercial magnates of the City to congratulate Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, for the honour that had been conferred on him.

Sir Sorabji and Lady Pochkhanawala were profusely garlanded and before they left the Hall they shook hands with all present and received the felicitations of their numerous friends and well-wishers.

Death Of Mr. R. S. Cree Brown

News has been received of the death in New Zealand on the 27th May of Mr. R. S. Cree Brown, formerly Principal of the Engineering College, Poona. On the previous day he was engaged in superintending the working of a gold mining dredge of his own design in the neighbourhood of Invercargill, when his coat was caught in the machinery. He received serious injuries, particularly on the head, and he never recovered consciousness, but passed away in the early hours of the following morning.

Mr. Brown was educated in New Zealand, and after taking his degree in Engineering he was engaged for a time in Railway construction in Great Britain. He came to Poona in 1909 as Professor of Structural Design, and his students found in him a highly skilled engineer and an able teacher. In 1921 he succeeded Dr. H. N. Allen as Principal of the College. He took an active part in the work of the University, serving on both the Senate and the Syndicate. He retired in 1922 and built up a successful engineering practice in Dunedin. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Brown and her family in their bereavement.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the Parwati Temple.

The Chief of Aundh, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Nasarwanji Choksy lunched at Government House.

Congress Reception Committee Members

Meeting Will Be Held At Jinnah Hall On July 15 To Elect Officebearers And Appoint Sub-Committees

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

26. Sjt. Liladhar Lakhamsy Shah.
27. Sjt. Parmanand Karsondas.
28. Sjt. Madhavdas Dharamsey.
29. Sjt. Ratansi Champsi.
30. Sjt. Chimanlal Gordhandas.
31. Sjt. M. P. Thucker.
32. Sjt. Narayan Balwant Deshpande.
33. Sjt. Dharamsi Narandas.
34. Sjt. Goonvant B. Brahma.
35. Sjt. Krishnaji Narayan Deshpande.
36. Sjt. Surajmal Poonamchand.
37. Shmt. Chandanbhai Surajmal.
38. Sjt. Nichaldas Mulchand Multani.
39. Sjt. Kantilal Kakalchand Vansali.
40. Sjt. Balwant Narayan Deshpande.
41. Sjt. Jamnadas Bhanji Morpuria.
42. Sjt. Chatarbhoj Morarji.
43. Sjt. Vijaysinh Govindji.
44. Sjt. Dhanji Shamji.
45. Sjt. Bhagwatishanker N. Joshi.
46. Ramdas Girdharidas.
47. Sjt. Mathuradas Girdharidas.
48. Sjt. Harakchand Amulakh.
49. Sjt. Shamal Hariram.
50. Sjt Maganlal Bhikhabhai Patel.
51 Sjt. Sirajuddin A Vasi.
52 Sjt. Taherally M. Kajiji.
53 Sjt. Abdultayab Esmailji Maskati.
54 Sjt. Abdulla Jusab Calcuttawalla.
55 Sjt. Abdemannan T. Kajiji.
56 Sjt. Esmailji A. Maskati.
57 Sjt. Piarally Muraj.
58 Sjt. Tayabbhai E. Matcheswalla.
59 Sjt. Lallubhai Chunilal.
60 Mrs. Khadiji Siraj Vasi.
61 Mrs. Amabai T. Kajiji.
62 Mrs. Fatubai Abbas Mogal.
63 Mrs. Shirinbai A. Maskati.
64 Miss Zubeida T. Kajiji.
65 Mrs. Noorbanoo Piarally.
66 Mrs. Amabai T. Matcheswalla.
67 Miss Shirin Abbas Mogal.
68 Dr. H. P. Dastur.
69 Dr. J. L. Desai.
70 Sjt. Chandulal J. Shah.
71 Miss Gohar Mawajiwalla.
72 Sjt. Jhinabhai Joshi.
73 Mrs. Manorama A. Mehta.
74 Sjt. Harisukh C. Mehta.
75 Sjt. Anandrai Maneklal Mehta.

(To be Continued).

The Reception Committee meeting proper will be held on July 15 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to elect the Chairman and other office-bearers as well as Executive Committee and about 18 sub-committees for the 48th session of the Indian National Congress.

Only those who are on the membership register of the Reception Committee by 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on 10th July, will be eligible to take part in the above meeting.

SHOW CONGRESS IS STILL ALIVE

Nariman's Call To People

At a mass meeting of the residents of "A" Ward, held on Sunday morning in Manohardas Street, Fort, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, declared the office of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee, open.

Mr. Mulraj Kirsondas, who presided on the occasion, requested Mr. Nariman to declare the office of the Congress Committee open.

Mr. Nariman expressed great joy that after two and half years of national fight, they were once again able to function and carry on their constructive work for the uplift of the masses, and the liberation of the country.

The people should demonstrate, declared Mr. Nariman, that the Congress still was alive as the representative of the people though some might say that was not so. They must continue their fight until they had achieved their object.

He appealed to the public to enrol as Congress members and strengthen the hands of the organisers of the next session by joining the Reception Committee.

ALLEGED THEFT IN PLEADER'S HOUSE

Police Effect Arrest After 4 Months

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, July 8.

The theft of gold ornaments to the tune of Rs. 800 from the house of Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Gupte, a pleader of Thana, which was puzzling the town police for the last four months has been now detected, and a Hindu youth, who is alleged to be an old tenant of the complainants' father Mr. R. G. Gupte, also a pleader, has been put under arrest.

It is stated that the missing property has been traced with Marwaris.

According to the complainant, his wife Maltibai, after returning in the evening from a wedding ceremony, had removed the ornaments from her person and deposited them in a steel trunk below the bedstead on the second floor of their own house in Agiari Road at Thana. The following day, when she opened the trunk in the afternoon, she found them missing.

Mr. Gupte, who lived with his father, stated in his complaint that he suspected none of the 13 members of the family and a servant.

In the absence of a definite clue, the mysterious disappearance of the ornaments was puzzling the police for a very long time.

Ban On Gandhi Seva Mandal Lifted

Sjt. V. R. Dighe, General Secretary the Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, writes that the ban on the Mandal has been lifted by Government by its latest Notification in Bombay Government Gazette of July 5.

Support To Milch Cattle Protection Bill

Sjt. Tribhovan Vithalji Joshi, Secretary, Cow Protection Society, Mahuva (Kathiawar), writes:—

"members of this Society give hearty support to the bill to protect milch cattle, which is introduced by Rai Bahadur Ragubir Singh, M.L.A., in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

"This bill is of great importance to the country as India is solely dependent upon agriculture. Milch cattle are most useful to the agricultural areas and also to the nations, as they are maintaining them with their wholesome milk, ghee and butter.

"So the milch cattle are the real wealth of the country."

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro Goldwyn Mayer's
"MEN IN WHITE"
Starring
MYRNA LOY & CLARK GABLE
A drama of life in a modern hospital
Also showing
LAUREL AND HARDY
IN "MIDNIGHT PATROL."

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS'. HIT
"SVENGALI"
Starring
JOHN BARRYMORE
MARIAN MARSH
Thrilling Story of an EVIL HYPNOTIST.

PATHE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
VENUS-LIKE GIRLS! TARZAN-LIKE MEN!

From all over the world they come to grace a magnificent show of shows
"SEARCH FOR BEAUTY"
with the 30 International "Search for Beauty" Contest Winners and LARRY "Buster" CRABBE, IDA LUPINO, ROBT. ARMSTRONG, JAMES GLEASON
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Also
ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN 2ND TEST MATCH
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934

CLAIMS OF MINORITIES

The Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, defining Government policy in regard to the recruitment to the public services from the several communities in the country, appears to be based on principles whose intrinsic justice it is a little difficult to perceive. That every important community within such a large country as India should have its fair share of the opportunity to serve the common motherland is indisputable. Further, that, owing to historical accidents, there are large communities in India, unable to find their way into the public services of the country through the common and open door of merit, as adjudged through open competitive examination, is equally undeniable. But that, wherever communities could not find their due share of public service through the usual channel of merit, they should be assured that share by formal declarations of policy, such as this Resolution, or by solemn enactment in the country's constitution, as was demanded at the Round Table Conference, is a point on which opinion may well differ. The interests of the country doubtless require that its public services should be staffed exclusively on grounds of merit. And the test of this merit should be obtained entirely by a system of open competitive examinations, each appropriate to the peculiar requirements, in each particular department of service. At the same time, it is equally arguable that examinations are not always the best or the most infallible tests for fitness for service: that it is not always possible to organise them for every department, and much less for every grade of service, that, after all, just as responsibility teaches responsibility, so work teaches work, and that, consequently, a certain measure of opportunity may rightly and properly be reserved for those communities, which are, owing to historical reasons, more backward and therefore less able, to obtain their dues in the usual manner.

More Than Their Due

But, when we have conceded so far, we have made all the concession that justice to important minorities in a country like India should demand. That the great communal minority of the Mussulmans in India has yet remained sufficiently backward, in point of education, to demand special favoured treatment, during a period of transition at least, is now an accepted principle of national policy, at which it is futile and fatal for the spokesmen of any other community to cavil at this time of the day. It is, of course, for the leaders themselves of that minority community to think whether, by accepting this special treatment, without laying down any period of time during which such special treatment is to operate, or without prescribing any other conditions which would insure the country as a whole, and their community in particular, against the dangers of inefficiency and nepotism, they are not giving rise to vested interests which it would be particularly difficult to demolish at a later date. For our part, we are prepared to support,—on ground analogous to those on which we support the claims of Indian industry for fiscal protection, without being blind in the least to the evils of such tariff-walled or bounty-fed industry,—special treatment for such important communities as the Muslims, for a limited period, and under definite conditions that would guarantee a minimum of efficiency and skill in the administrators of the country. But even so, we cannot but point out that the Muslims have been assured, under this Resolution, a proportion of the public services somewhat in excess of their numbers in the total population of the country; that is, while the total population of the Muslims is about 22½ per cent., they are assured by this Resolution a minimum share in the public services of 25 per cent, or a weightage of 10 per cent in general. This makes it invidious, all the more so as there is no time limit for the operation of this policy, and as it may well be misrepresented as a special bribe to that community for its "leaders'" (?) support to the Government at the recent Round Table Conferences.

A New Caste

But if this may be the impartial verdict on the special treatment in the public services to the Muslims, what shall we say of the disporportionately heavy reservation for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled communities? Eight and one-third per cents are reserved for a total population of less than one per cent! This means a weightage in the public services to these microscopic minorities of something like "a thousand per cent.!' The doctrine, proclaimed pontifically by the Government of India, "that in view of the degree to which the community has been dependent on this employment steps must be taken to prevent in the new conditions anything in the nature of a rapid displacement of Anglo-Indians from their existing positions, which might occasion a violent dislocation of the economic structure of the community", creates a powerful vested interest in perpetuity, all the more to be dreaded as it relates to particular departments like Railways and Customs, over and above, the general policy of special reservation to specified communities. Wrong as the policy may appear to some people, even in its essence, the large numbers of Muslims may lend a semblance of justification to such reservation for that very important minority. But for microscopic minorities,—whose historical origin and position, moreover, it will serve no useful purpose to dwell upon and who can plead no particular backwardness,—such a policy cannot but appear to be a kind of sanctification of the caste system in the public services. Do the Government of India really intend to create and perpetuate new castes in this caste-ridden country, on the basis of public service in specific departments? Are they honestly certain that there is hereditary qualification and transmissible aptitude in these communities for service in those specific departments? Will the leaders of the Mussulman community realise, even now, that bargaining with the present Government for special treatment is likely to prove a veritable boomerang? For, even under this specious Resolution, while the Muslims, who can claim the excuse of their numbers as well as of their backwardness, —the Anglo-Indians cannot claim either,—to justify, in a manner of speaking, some special treatment for the period of transition have reserved to them 25 per cent. of the fresh recruitment,—10 per cent. over their numbers,—the Anglo-Indians and Domiciled community get reserved for them a proportion in the public services weighted in their favour ten times more than their numbers would justify? If the Musdlims can obtain such a slight concession to themselves,—at the cost of a perpetual stigma of being regarded as a backward community that cannot trust to fair competition to secure its dues, and at the risk of inducing inefficiency and nepotism in the public service—in return for a hundred times greater favouritism for the Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans—both purchased at the cost of the majority community, the country, as a whole, cannot but apprehend serious deterioration and corruption in the administration and a long, endless agony of inter-communal tension, that must bode ill to our national progress.

Millowners' Short-Sightedness

It is deplorable that the millowners have paid no heed to the warning given to them by the public. They had a great opportunity to allay the discontent among the workers but they have missed it. They have, for the time being, succeeded in crushing the resistance of the workers. They know that the major part of the present difficulty of the industry is a direct consequence of the prolonged industrial unrest in this centre. It was for the Committee of the Millowners' Association to display statesmanship and go as far as they possibly could towards conciliating Labour by a generous and sympathetic handling of the question of wage-regulation. The decision which the Millowners' Association announced on Saturday, however, betrays an utter lack of understanding of the true interests of the industry and is calculated to provoke the workers. Unfortunately, for the industry, its future has been sacrificed by those who happen to be at the helm of its affairs to-day. To the working class anything short of complete restoration is certainly not acceptable. But they are, at the moment powerless to get back all they have lost. It was upto the millowners to make a friendly gesture and to endeavour to win the goodwill of the bulk of the workers by restoring, of their own accord, the major part of the cut. They have not done that. They have done nothing beyond fixing the minimum scale for time workers and the minimum percentage of dearness allowance for piece workers. The decision means in that even the worst placed mill in Bombay should not pay anything less than this specified scale. We do not object to the Association establishing a minimum wage for the Bombay industry. What is wrong with the millowners' proposals is that in fixing the minimum they have kept in view the condition of the mills at the very bottim of the industrial scale. Do they think it is reasonable to adjust the minimum wage to suit the capacity of the most inefficient and worst concern in the city? As the basis of their recommendation for protection the Tariff Board of 1932 adopted the costs of a mill of average efficiency. The Millowners' Associaton should have ascertained what wages the average mill in Bombay could pay under the normal conditions. At that level the minimum wage should have been fixed. It appears to us it would be about 10 to 15 per cent higher than they have made it now.

Now, let us look at the minimum figures from the standpoint of the workers. As recorded in the Government Report on Wages, the average wage of the spinner was about Rs. 22 and that of the weaver Rs. 30. These are miserably low figures, and both the workers and the public have been insistently demanding a complete restoration to the original scale. The millowners' minimum contained in the schedule is considerably lower than even the cruelly inadequate wage which the workers receive at present on the average. The average expenditure of a working class family is given in the Labour Office report as Rs. 45-15-7. And regarding the items of which the budget is composed, one easily finds that very inadequate provision is made therein for the vital needs of a working class family. We invite any millowner to frame, within the limits of the minimum wage, a family budget for a worker living in a city like Bombay and doing ten hours' strenuous work in a textile mill which would permit the maintenance of a standard of health and efficiency such as he would require or desire in his employers. The minimum schedule must drag down that section of the workers which draws no more than the minimum to a state of semi-starvation and semi-nudity. Do the millowners imagine that they will be able to keep things going in this way for a very long time?

A clear implication of this minimum wage scheme is that those mills which are paying more and can afford to do so will not reduce their scale to the level of the minimum. They may even be asked to pay more than they do now and even as much as the pre-reduction wage if their condition warrants such a step. It is now for the Millowners' Association to see that the guarantee, which is implied in their resolution, that the mills paying more than the minimum scale will not bring down their wages, is effectively carried out and that no individual millowners will be allowed to succumb to the temptation of cutting down the wages they pay now. No full justice, however, will have been done to the workers unless the minimum wage is substantially raised. The last word in this matter should not be allowed to rest with the millowners. If they are entitled to ask for State protection on the plea that theirs is a national industry, it is necessary that the Government and the public should have a voice in the matter. The next step in this unfortunate episode should be taken by the Government without any further delay. They should at once appoint an impartial and representative Committee to consider the millowners' scheme from all points of view in the light of the findings of the Labour Office Enquiry.

INEFFICIENT: BOMBAY: MILLS:

How With Efficient Methods They Can Save Two Crores Of Rupees And Restore Wage-Cuts

(BY JUNIUS).

The report of the Government Enquiry Committee into wages discloses the fact that workers in Bombay receive about 21 per cent. less in wages than they did in 1926. Is there any real necessity or justification for this cut? This is the supreme question. The enquiry was instituted several months ago to supply an answer to this question. Even a cursory perusal of the report leaves the impression that there is nothing in it which might be construed as an approval of the policy of wage-cuts hitherto pursued by the employers in Bombay.

Negative Attitude

On the surface, the report takes up a negative attitude with regard to the merits of the wage question. What it apparently says is that, while heavy cuts have actually been made in wages, it cannot be said that the state of the textile industry rendered them necessary or unavoidable. The report measures the fall in the cost of living on certain lines, but it is made plain there that nothing in it should be interpreted as an endorsement that the wages in Bombay are on an adequate scale. The essence of the report, therefore, is that the case of the employers for a wage-cut remains unproven and that a clear duty devolves on the Government to arrange for a thorough investigation of both these aspects of the question—the condition of the industry and a reasonable standard of living for the workers —by a body of experts. It is hoped that the Government will not neglect to take steps immediately for the completion of the task, which it had undertaken when the enquiry was set on foot. It cannot be imagined that the painfully uncertain situation disclosed by the report will be permitted to last very long.

Government's Duty

The deeper one looks into the report, the clearer is it perceived that it contains some valuable indications of a positive nature. The report is not altogether silent with regard to the position of the industry. It gives a peep into the chotic condition of the industry in Bombay and furnishes several clues for the location of the responsibility for its unhappy plight. The report does not in so many words say that the wages in Bombay are inadequate, but it embodies data for measuring the gulf that has been created between a living wage and the present scale of wages by the cuts. Not to follow up this report by a further enquiry to determine the issues that so far remain unsettled, and to allow the wage-cut to remain, would expose the Government to the charge that it has failed to do its duty by the workers.

Government may choose its own time to move in the right direction. The public are, however, entitled to have whatever material is independently available, which might be helpful in formulating an impartial judgment on the issue of the wage cut.

Nature Of Enquiry

The position of the industry has to be examined with a view to discover, firstly, whether, if the normal standard of integrity and efficiency were observed all round, it would not be possible to keep the industry alive on the pre-reduction scale of wages, and, secondly, whether in the course of time the industry stands to gain or lose by the cuts that have been made.

The first part of such an enquiry necessarily entails a close study of all the functions of industrial management and finance as they are actually performed in the local mills and as they should be. This a committee of experts alone can do. We can however, immediately invite attention to such evidence as already exists in the published balance sheets of the mills and the published reports of various committees or boards appointed by the Government.

Why Enquiry Is Necessary

The latest of them is the Wage Enquiry Report, which gives a description of the situation in Bombay in the chapter on "Reasons for Wage Reduction," as follows:—

"This was one of the most difficult of our terms of reference, especially in Bombay. The reasons given by Agents did not always tally with those given by Managers. Moreover, in no centre were conditions more varied than in Bombay City. Comparative prosperity and dire poverty in the mill industry seem to exist side by side and in many cases precisely the reverse of what might be expected often happens. Some of the best equipped and highly efficient mills, staffed by experts, appear to have made no profits for years. Other mills, badly equipped and staffed by individuals who did not impress us with their skill or ability, are able to make profits. One thing that does emerge from a study of the Bombay cotton mill industry is the impossibility of generalising upon anything connected with it, and it is clear to us that any study of the causes for the undoubted depressed financial condition of the industry must take the form of a detailed examination of each mill and of the system under which each mill is managed. Neither our terms of reference nor the time at our disposal permitted of any such examination.

"The reasons generally given to us for wage reductions were trade depression and the lower cost of living of the work people. These were the reasons given in twenty-two cases. In seven cases we were told that the reduction had been made because other mills

(Continued on page 14).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MIRABEN'S MISSION.

As we said on the eve of her departure, we wish success to the mission on which Miss Slade has gone to Britain. But we doubt if it will produce any results. Universal brotherhood is always worth striving for to the best of one's abilities. Nor is Miss Slade at all wrong in saying that Gandhiji "is a giant, a spiritual teacher and a man of utter sincerity, and if there is a friend of England it is he." But it is precisely for these reasons that the Mahatma is the 'bete noir' of Imperialist Britain. Gandhiji is certainly the friend of England, indeed, of the whole world. But Imperialism interprets friendship in quite a different way—its interpretation turns Gandhiji into the enemy of England. And England, at the present moment, at any rate, is under the rule and authority of such Imperialism.

MERE CO-INCIDENCE?

There are certain cases in which the greater the force with which statesmen deny the stronger becomes the suspicion. Mr. Baldwin, in his denials, may well be sinning in the good company of his pre-War predecessors. They invariably called Heaven to prove innocence of what they were actually doing. And who knows that a similar situation does not prevail to-day? Responsible Ministers and experts of France and Britain have been exchanging visits rather suddenly. General Weygand went to England to attend Ascot. But General Weygand is the Inspector-General of French forces and is known as the spiritual successor of Marshall Foch. Britain's Air Minister visited Paris to participate in an anniversary. Britain's War Minister also decided that he would go on a pilgrimage to the battlefields and he was accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff and forty staff officers. Then there is the present visit to London of the Foreign and Marine Ministers of France. Is this outbreak of an epidemic of visits a mere co-incidence? It seems to us that Mr. Stanley Baldwin is protesting too much.

HITLER'S DILEMMA

Herr Hitler has not yet got half of what he deserves. He must, nevertheless, be in a state of terrible, indeed, agonising, anxiety about the present and the future. He is between the devil and the deep sea. But it seems that he is inclining towards the "devil," his real masters, the Conservative Industrialists. That is why he dare not touch their friend von Papen. Roehm and Schleicher were summarily shot. Papen has not even been summarily ejected from his quarters, and remains Vice-Chancellor not withstanding General Goering.

THE DEEP SEA

But meanwhile, the deep sea is in danger of becoming deeper and more extensive. The Storm Troopers, now on leave, preparatory probably to being disbanded in very large numbers, are armed and number a good few millions. The State forces are not sufficient to crush them in the event of a revolt. But a revolt is not impossible. The Brown Army, inspite of professions to the contrary, is disappointed in its Leader. In this psychological state it is to be disbanded and become part of the multitude of unemployed in Germany. Add to it its revolutionary mentality. A swing to the extreme left. Communism, is quite likely. Indeed, it has already begun. This is Hitler's dilemma.

STATES' PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

We do not think that Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's recent representation to him on behalf of the States' Peoples' Conference will satisfy either the States' people or any considerable section of the Congress. The gist of that representation was that in view of the probability of the States joining the proposed Federation, the Congress, in its own interests as also of the States' people, should give up its old policy of non-interference in the affairs of the States and should at least declare that "no constitution will be acceptable to it which does not secure for the States' people the election of the States' representatives in the Federal Legislature and the insertion of a declaration of rights in the Federal Constitution." And the gist of Gandhiji's reply is that as the States are "independent entities under the British law," we are powerless to change their constitution directly and that, therefore, the Congress should not interfere, in States' affairs beyond urging the States, to adopt a certain policy.

SAFEGUARD THEM NOW

The plea that the States are so completely independent as to rule out as a matter of course all interference in their affairs is itself a defective one constitutionally. And in any case the prospect of the States forming an integral part of the proposed Federation imposes upon British India the obligation to insist, in its own interests as also of the Federation, that the Federation should be wholly democratic, that, in other words, the States representatives should be elected by the States' people. It will not do for us to content ourselves with the pious hope that democracy in British India will sooner or later penetrate into the States. That democracy will ultimately spread to the States is certainly a foregone conclusion. But if it should so spread sooner rather than later, it is necessary for British Indians to safeguard the democratic rights of their countrymen in the Status even as the Government and the Princes are seeking to safeguard the latter's autocratic powers.

Press Views

India And Silver

At the present moment there is, perhaps, no greater topic of international interest than silver, the rehabilitation of which has been recently announced by U.S. Administration. Though India cannot claim to possess large silver mines she is undoubtedly much concerned with the fate of the metal because she has large silver hoards and besides, her legal tender currency is the token silver rupee. The Indian population are very jealous about the value of the white metal lest the hoarded wealth should get depreciated owing to no fault of theirs. For a long time, for various reasons, the people in this country have invested a good portion of their savings in silver. Whether laying them out in this manner may be regarded as a fashionable investment or not, the fact remains that our masses have done so for several centuries on the belief that silver will for ever continue to be a "precious" metal. But, unfortunately, the Government of India have not appreciated the Indian point of view and decided to minimise the importance of silver in the Indian monetary system.—"Financial News" of Bombay.

We are proud of our Government. It protects both the weak and the strong. And it does so with an impartiality which must be the envy of angels in their, shall we say, brighter mood. Should you want proof, we would cite to you the latest instance of communal representation in services. If 8 per cent has been reserved for Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans, 25 per cent has also been set apart for Muslims.

* * * *

Bori Bunder regards this as reward to Anglo-Indians and Muslims for loyal adherence to constitutional agitation.

We hope Dr. Moonje, Bhai Parmananda, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Shanmukham Chetty and the rest of them will gratefully endorse this opinion.

* * * *

Mr. N. M. Joshi reminds the victorious millowners of Bombay of the treaty of Versailles and its aftermath.

He might as well remind them of Russia for aught they care.

* * * *

By the way a letter is making the rounds of the Press in reply to Mr. Bakhale's complaint of communalism in certain mill's. The letter is signed "Fairplay."

Another or the same apologist should now write to the Press in defence of the wage-cuts and sign himself "Justice and Equity."

* * * *

A deputation is to visit the Agent at Quetta "with a view to remove some of the alleged disabilities of the national workers and to help Baluchistan in obtaining reforms."

It will be composed, among others, of Seth Abdullah Haroon and Shaikh Abdul Majid. There is, therefore, no danger to the White Paper, or the Communal Award arising out of the Agent's polite and courteous refusal to do anything substantial.

* * * *

The Municipality of Lahore has resolved to repair and re-metal the road leading to Lajpat Rai Hall where Gandhiji would stay during his visit.

The Commissioner must declare the resolution 'ultra vires.' Or stop the repairs on the ground of the expenditure involved being an unjustifiable extravagance.

* * * *

Warning his followers against Fascism, Mr. Baldwin said in a recent speech: "It takes many of the tenets of our own party and pushes them to a conclusion which, if given effect to, would, I believe, be disastrous to our country."

This is a case of great minds thinking, more or less, alike although separated by 5,000 miles of land and sea. For, Mr. Baldwin corroborates our own view that Fascism is dynamic Toryism.

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin also said: "Democracy is difficult because it demands for a successful working an intelligent appreciations by the men and women of this country."

That is why it is so necessary to arouse and stimulate intelligence by Red Letter and Post Office savings scares and by perversions and misrepresentations of facts relating to—oh, everything including India.

* * * *

The rumour that General Goering had met with "an accident" was later officially contradicted. But Reuter doesn't say whether as without foundation or as premature.

* * * *

The only Muslim—more correctly Anglo-Muslim—Daily of Calcutta, "The Star of India," believes that no useful purpose will be served by shouting over the Mayoral election. The fight is now over.

We agree with our contemporary. What is required is that Muslims should forget the part played by the Europeans. The sooner the better—for the latter as well as for our confrere.

* * * *

LION MAULS KANGAROO

—Test Match Headline.

And we all thought that what the Aussies were suffering from was sore-throat!

* * * *

"Sometimes I think my husband's got tired of me, Mrs. Smith."

"What makes you think that?"

"He hasn't been home for three years."

Call For Volunteers For Congress Session

National Flag Salutation At Kamgar Maidan

For the first time after the lapse of over two and half years the National Tri-colour waved in the air at the Kamgar Maidan on Sunday. Under the auspices of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a Flag Salutation ceremony was held and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unfurled the National Flag before a large gathering of the residents of the Ward. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, the president of the local Congress Committee presided. Punctually at 8 a.m. the Band of the Mitra Mandal played the National tune after which 'Bande Mataram' was sung in chorus.

JOIN CONGRESS

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi in requesting Mrs. Saroji Naidu to unfurl the flag said that after the continuous struggle of the past four years, the Nation was to-day tired and the new phas ethat had set in should be regarded as the period of recuperation and preparation. He, then, referred to the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress and appealed to those present to enroll themselves in large numbers as members of the Reception Committee and as volunteers He requested Mrs. Naidu to unfurl the National Flag.

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Mrs. Naidu unfurled the Flag and after the 'Salami' delivered a stiring speech.

SYMBOL OF SELF-RESPECT

After a lapse of two and half years, began Mrs. Naidu, they were able to pay homage to the symbol of their national self-respect once again, and she was glad that they had met a salute the National Flag. The National Flag was not a mere piece of coloured cloth. In it was symbolised the national aspiration of the Indian people, their self-respect and their national pride. For that symbol, hundreds had in the past sacrificed their all and had cheerfully, but with firmness, braved all sorts of sufferings to protect it from insult.

WHAT FLAG MEANS

To have an idea of what the Flag meant to a nation, Mrs. Naidu continued, one had only to observe how the people of each country in the world were jealous of the Flag of this country. Worn out, withered, worm-eaten though they be, he had seen throughout the world, the they took great pride in preserving that bit of cloth. Therein lay the secret of the National solidarity of other people of the other world who, not only preserved the Flag, but also adored and worshipped it. The Flag that they were saluting that day was the symbol of their nationhood and liberty. It was the duty of every Indian to see that it was held aloft and never allowed to be lowerd,—much less to be trampled upon.

OUR METHOD

Mrs. Naidu, then, referred to the creed of non-violence. She said that in all other countries the basis of struggle and preservation of power was violence and she instanced the Hitler terror. The armies of all the countries were of men only. This method was killing each other and destruction. But army of the Congress was composed of both men and women and their weapon was not bombs and machine guns, but love. Mahatma Gandhi had given them the invincible weapon of non-violence and against the soul force of the Congress army, every other weapon must fail in the end.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The speaker concluded with an appeal to the citibens to join in the Indian National Congress in large numbers and to become members of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Session in Bombay so as to give a fitting welcome to the thousands who would gather in the city in October.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy appealed to the public to join the Congress in great number and maintain the reputation and fair name of the City as the leader in the national struggle. He repudiated the charge that Congress had failed. He could not understand what those who held this view meant when they said that. A nation struggling for freedom could never fail, now could their be any question of defeat. It was, however, true that there was a lull and a feeling of weariness after a prolonged struggle extending to four years. But that should not dishearten the people. They should muster fresh courage and develop new strength.

NOT MATTER OF PRIDE

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami speaking next said that he did not consider the occasion as one of delight. He asked the people to remember that they were meeting at the sufferance of Government. Such an occasion, therefore, could not be one of pride. He regretted that he had to characterise it as one of humiliation because people seemed to believe that everything was well with the country and the Congress, now that Congress Committees had begun to function.

The situation demanded a searching of hearts. He said that the present position was due to inherent weakness in the organisation. What was needed was a new programme and a new direction. And that was the organisation of the workers and peasants for political struggle. Only that could lead the nation to the realisation of its aspirations.

JOIN THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

But, concluded the speaker, the immediate duty that confronted the people of the country was to demonstrate to the world that the Indian National Congress was still the mouthpiece of the people of the country. This could be done only if they enrolled themselves as member of the Congress in their thousands and he had no doubt that that would be done. On the people of Bombay, declared the speaker, rested the heavy responsibility of making the ensuing session of the Congress a great success. There was need for a strong, trained and disciplined volunteer force of both men and women without which it was not possible to have success. He appealed to the men and women, therefore, to enroll themselves in large numbers as volunteers.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar speaking next appealed to the audience to extend continued support to the Parel Congress Committee in its work.

Mr. Jinabhai thanked Mrs. Naidu for responding to the invitation of the Committee despite indifferent health.

The function then terminated amidst cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN KERALA

COCHIN, July 7.

(From Our Correspondent).

Congressmen in the South Malabar District are carrying on the Congress propaganda enthusiastically.

For selection by the Congress Parliamentary Board, a number of candidates are expected to offer themselves as candidates on the Congress ticket for the ensuing Assembly elections.

In this connection the name of Mr. Samuel A'aron, a leading Congressman of the Province, is suggested and it is likely he may be one of the candidates.

COCHIN HARBOUR CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

COCHIN, July 7.

The results of the Cochin Harbour Conference, held recently in Simla, have been viewed here with great dissatisfaction.

It is understood the matter will engage the attention of the Assembly in its ensuing Session and a few members are reported to have taken up the issue rather keenly.

Informed circles in Cochin consider that there is no need to proceed with the fourth stage of the construction, in the present unsettled state of affairs, as the Harbour affords all normal facilities even as it is at present.

It is hoped that there is ample room for development of the hour with its present equipment, without additional expenditure for its improvement.

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BALUCHISTAN & REFORMS

Karachi Move To Help National Workers

KARACHI, July 8.

The "United Press" understands that the Mayor of Karachi, Mr. Jamshed Mehta is to lead a deputation to Quetta to place certain grievances of Baluch National Workers, before the Agent to the Governor General of Baluchistan.

In this connection, a meeting of the Karachi Baluchistan Committee was held under the presidentship of the Mayor, where the question of treatment to Political workers in Baluchistan was discussed. It was resolved that with a view to remove some of the alleged disabilities of the National Workers and to help Baluchistan in obtaining reforms, a deputation be sent to Quetta to wait on the Agent.

It was proposed that Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Sheikh Abdul Majid, Mr. Gazdar and Mr. Hatim Alavi to form the deputation.—United Press.

ADDRESSES TO OFFICIALS DISCOURAGED

Baroda State Says They Are Not In Peoples' Interests

BARODA, July 8.

The Government of Baroda have passed a strict order, regarding the addresses given to the Government officials by the public.

Such practice, the State considers, is not in the interests of the people as well as to the Government and should be discouraged.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda expresses a desire that there may be no breach of this order.

NEW BARODA JUDGE

Rajratna Sudhalkar, a prominent member of the Baroda Bar, has been appointed a Judge of the Baroda High Court.

His services as President of the Baroda City Municipality, a member of the State Executive Council and a prominent member of the Baroda Bar bespeak of the outstanding qualities he possesses.—United Press.

GOVERNOR OF NORTH IRELAND

LONDON, July 8.

The Duke of Abercorn has been reappointed Governor of North Ireland for a further period of six years.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SUCCESS OF INDIAN TEAM

Superior Staging Of Brilliant Movements

(Special Cable)

CAPE TOWN, July 7.

The All-India touring team beat South Africa by four goals to one. The first half was well fought out, with even exchanges. Tourists scored the first goal through Laxminarayan, but Adams equalised and half-time saw both the sides level one all.

In the second half South Africa missed a number of chances largely through overeagerness, but in the closing stages India emphasised their superiority, staging a number of brilliant movements which completely nonplussed the home defence. Laxminarayan scored the second goal and Chaudhuri and Dutt completed the tourists' tally.

MEAD MAKES 198 FOR HANTS

Closing Scores In First Class Cricket

LONDON, July 7.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Essex vs Sussex at Colchester: Sussex 461 for six (J. Parks 93, Melville 95, Cook 89, James Langridge 86, H. Parks 53 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Surrey at Bradford: Yorkshire 363 for nine (Mitchell 181).

Glamorgan vs. Gloucestershire at Llanelly: Glamorgan 308 (E. Davies 69, Turnbull 64, Smart 60, Sinfield five for 98). Gloucester 86 for two.

Kent vs Hampshire at Folkestone: Hants 411 for five (Arnold 54, Meac 198, Kennedy 78 not out.)

Northamptonshire vs. Lancashire at Peterborough: Lancs 385 for five (Tyldesley 122 this being his hundredth century of his career, Paynter 89).

Warwickshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Birmingham: Notts 329 for four (Harris 102 Taylor 64 A. Staples 52 not out, Gun 53 not out).

Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire at Stourbridge: Derby 306 (Alderman 53 Carrington 70 not out). Worcester, 48 (Mitchell eight for 22).—Reuter's Special.

ROUND'S CLASSIC DRIVING.

LONDON, July 7.

Miki smashed brilliantly, while Round's classic driving and network proved too strong for her opponents. Shepperd-Barron was the weakest of the four; so winners played on her continually, although Austin endeavoured to intervene at net.—Reuter's Special.

DELHI SENSATION

Gold Theft Accused Produces Silver Bar From Ditch

NEW DELHI, July 8.

A startling revelation was made this morning with regard to the theft of one silver bar weighing about 37 seers valued at approximately 2,000 rupees from the Nasik Railway Station on the night of June 22-23. It is stated that the railway police who had been investigating the theft of gold consignment of the value of approximately Rs. 30,000 from a running train between Amritsar and Jullunder produced this morning accused Ansar Ali of Amroha near Moradabad who was arrested in connection with the gold theft before Mr. Isar, City Magistrate, to whom, it is alleged, the accused volunteered to show the place where he had buried a bar of silver stolen from a consignment of five silver bars at Nasik Railway Station.

SILVER FROM THE DITCH!

Mr. Isar, accompanied by Mr. Beaty, S.D.O., Railway police and Sardar Bhag Singh, D.S.P., Lahore, went with the accused in a lorry towards Purana Quilla where, it is alleged, the accused got down from the lorry, went towards the west side of the Quilla near the G. I. P. Railway line and brought out the silver bar from the ditch near-by. The accused, it is stated, has had four convictions previously. Further investigation is proceeding. In the meantime the accused has been kept in the lock-up.—A.P.

BARTHOU'S MISSION IN LONDON

PARIS, July 7.

M. Barthou's mission to London is to lecture not to negotiate, according to the best opinion here. He will try to awaken British benevolence for his cherished scheme of the Balkan-Locarno and the close Franco-Soviet understanding.—Reuter.

Berlin Papers Uneasy

BERLIN, July 7.

Newspapers are uneasy over M. Barthou's visit and utter warning of dangerous consequences if France is allowed to do what she likes in Europe.—Reuter.

Afghan Minister Murder Sequel

BERLIN, July 8.

Afghan, Syed Kamal was sentenced to death for murder of the Afghan Minister here on June 6 in 1933.

Accused pleaded that the Minister had insulted him.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF KANARA PEASANTS

Congress Committee's Call For Relief Of Farmers Who Lost Their All

The secretaries, Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, have issued the following statement:—

The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Committee with Sjt. Gangadgarrao as Chairman, for devising measures for rendering relief to those farmers in Siddapur and Ankola who have been rendered helpless on account of the forfeiture of lands and homes during the no-tax campaign. The Committee will proceed to Kanara during this week to make personal investigation into the extent of relief that will have to be given to enable the peasants to earn a living.

PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

The public generally knows that there was a vigorous no-tax campaign in the two talukas in the Kanara District, that the ordinance provisions relating to the non-payment of land-revenue continued to be applied to Kanara, though they were in abeyance elsewhere, that Government felt necessary to post special police in Siddapur and punitive police in Ankola till the end of February 1934 and, as the Governor himself admitted, in Siddapur the Government had to resort to the extraordinary measure of employing hired labour on a large scale for reaping the crops from forfeited lands. It was obviously not possible for the public to know the intensity of suffering which the no-taxers patiently and uncomplainingly bore from day to day. Now that the Civil Disobedience movement has been called off, it becomes the duty of each citizen to help these sufferers to the best of his resources at least on humanitarian grounds.

HELP THE FARMERS.

Workers in the Province have all along been in close touch with the situation in Kanara. But owing to the abnormal atmosphere prevailing in the no-tax area even after the no-tax campaign was suspended after the Poona Conference, it was thought inadvisable to provoke the authorities to subject the already suffering no-taxers to still greater suffering, while the resources of help were limited. Now that we have returned to a normal atmosphere the first and foremost question that stands before us is the question of giving relief to these suffering no-taxers and inviting all sections of the Public to contribute their mite to this sacred cause.

The relief committee, appointed by the K.P.C.C. Council will shortly publish a detailed report, giving an exact idea of the suffering and the measurers that will be necessary to alleviate that suffering. But pending the publication of the report, it is necessary that the public should have a general idea of the suffering of these homeless peasants.

IN ANKOLA.

About 713 Khatedars withheld taxes in the beginning of 1932. Attachment om movables began in March of that year. Huge quantities of paddy, pots, and a large number of cattle were attached and sold for paltry amounts Repeated searches were made. Cocoanuts and the standing crop for the year were attached and sold. Even hens and chickens were taken to the Taluka Kacheri and sold. No available property was exempt. The no-taxers were deprived of their means of livelihood during both 1932 and 1933. After all the attachments and sales of movable property land revenue still remained due from about 180 Khatedars whose lands were forfeited and sold. Revenue was also due on the plots of land on which the houses of no-taxers stood and they were forfeited for non-payment of that revenue. The process of ejecting the no-taxers from their homes began in 1933 and the peasants had to vacate their homes and live in small improvised huts. In some cases the houses have been sold away. Small help was being given to these no-taxers since 1932 with some interruption, but such doles cannot be given indefinitely and cannot be expected to give a stable solution of the problem. The cattle of the no-taxers are starving for want of fodder especially this year when there has been a scarcity of fodder in the area.

IN SIDDAPUR.

The suffering of the no-taxers who numbered 420 families at the commencement of the campaign was the greater on account of the villages being isolated and at a great distance from each other. Lands in Ankola were paddy lands (and a few strips of cocoanut gardens). Half the lands in Siddapur taluka are gardens growing arecanut, cardemum and pepper and the remaining lands are paddy lands. The number of families whose lands have been forfeited is about 180. They have had no crop of their own since 1932. The arecanut crop has been reaped by the Government, and all the available movable property has been attached and sold. Many of the no-taxers have been ejected from their homes. Help was being given to these suffering families on a very small scale. As it was impossible for the families to live in the area with starvation facing them, they thought of migrating to neighbouring territory and about 25 families have already migrated to Sager territory. The remaining families yet remain in a state of helplessness awaiting help. It will be remembered that Siddapur with Sirsi had taken up the no-tax campaign in 1930 on economic grounds and that relief was organised under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

MEASURE FOR RELIEF.

The only means of livelihood in Ankola and Siddapur is agriculture. Even sufficient agricultural labour is not available for wages. The farmers of Siddapur are skil-

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

led gardeners, but are not used to other types of agriculture. The total acreage of lands and gardens forfeited—most of it has been sold away—in Ankola and Siddapur is 2000 acres whose value would run into lakhs. There is no hope of having this land restored to the original owners. Some of the land has been sold on the distinct understanding that in no case is it to be alienated to the original owners or to the relatives. The threefold problem thus facing solution is:

(1) giving maintenance to the sufferers till they get the crop of this year,

(2) To help them in building homes in the case of those who have lost them and

(3) Creating stable means of livelihood whether by making efforts to get their lands restored in cases where it is possible or facilitatating their getting lands on lease on advantageous terms.

All this means a huge dbmand on the public purse.

AUSTRALIANS' BAD LUCK

King George Sends Message Of Sympathy

LONDON, July 8.

A telegram has been sent to the Manager of the Australian team on behalf of King George, expressing sympathy with the bad luck that so many players have been stricken, by illness, hoping that they would quickly recover, and be able to participate in the Test.

Except Chipperfield, whose condition is unchanged, the patients are reported to be improving. Bradman is almost certain to be able to bat, but Chipperfield is still doubtful. Final decision on both cases will be taken in the morning.

The heatwave continues, and the forecast is "fine, warm weather."—Reuter.

"Another Wage-Reduction Scheme"

LABOUR VIEW OF MILL-OWNERS' PROPOSALS

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

The view that the new proposals of the Bombay millowners to introduce new scales of wages in all the city mills will create more discontent among the textile workers is widely held by all sections of labour leaders. Although the schedule of the revised wages has not been made available for publication, it is generally believed that the new wages will show a further reduction thereby increasing the discontent among the workers.

A prominent Right wing Labour leader in a talk with a "Chronicle" representative characterised the new proposals as "another wage reduction scheme on an all-industry basis," which will enhance rather than reduce labour unrest, which is already very acute. Incidentally the new proposals will falsify the hopes entertained in certain quarters that Government would bring its influence to bear upon the millowners to restore at least a part of the wage cuts so far effected. The fact that the present scheme has been presented to the public after Mr. Mody's conference with the Governor and Government members shows that the Government is aware of the new proposals. On the whole the new scheme will cause great disappointment among the workers.

NOT RADICAL ENOUGH.

As regards the proposed introduction of a 9-hour day, it is pointed out, that the millowners are merely anticipating the passage of the Government Bill in the next session of the Assembly fixing a 9-hour day instead of the present 10-hour day. For several years Labour leaders have been carrying on an agitation for reducing the daily working hours of factory workers from 10 hours to 8 hours. As a result of this agitation Government brought forward at the last session of the Assembly legislation for a 9-hour day and inspite of strong opposition of the millowners to this measure, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The passage of the Bill, in the next session, is almost certain, and the Bill may become law as from early next year.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

Labour leaders in Bombay hold that the reduction of the working hours from 10 to 9 is not liberal enough, though it is a step in the right direction and will give to a small extent moments of leisure to the already hard-worked Bombay workers. It is admitted that this measure will result in a slight fall in the production in the mills in the beginning, but in the long run it is pointed out this will be made up by increased efficiency on the part of the workers. It may be mentioned that western countries the conditions of labour are much easier and working hours are considerably less, than those obtaining in India.

Even a Small Leak will Sink a Big Ship!

STOP THAT LEAK OF OVER-TAXATION

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Readers' Views

MEAT EATING

I

To The Edior of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Fifty years ago, I heard a Buddhist defender of meat-eating call Buddha a meat-eater; this week I read a Hindu defender say, "Krishna, the Preacher of Bhagwat Gita, was a meat-eater." The meat-eaters wish to see enlightened ones on their side, and their wish is father to their thought. Moreover, most of them lack the insight to see the absurdity of what they say and write. Mr. Medhekar goes one step further; he calls a spiritually-blind leader of the blind "one of the greatest exponents of Neo-Hinduism," to make an addition to the list of illustrious advisers of meat-eating. By the jugglery of calling him "one of the greatest exponents of Neo-Hinduism," he shows him to be so, to his spell-bound audience. And he goes another step further; he contrasts strong meat-eating fighters with vegetarian weaklings; thereby super-adding the virtue of killing enemies in the field to the virtue of butchering (and getting butchered) animals in time of peace, as well as of war. There are two kinds of strength, associated with two kinds of qualities and working capacities, viz., the brute-force of meat-eaters, associated with passion, anger, avarice, etc., etc., and with the working capacity of ferocity, conspicuous in tigers, who pounce upon their prey, even when they are not hungry; and the love-force of vegetarians, associated with faithful service and endurance, conspicuous in the horse, and most remarkable in the Arab breed. Shall we prefer the strength of the tiger and concomitant blood-thirstiness and ferocity or the strength of the horse and concomitant usefulness, faithfulness and endurance?—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI, L.M. and S.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Devout Zoroastrians will abstain from meat-eating (but not from fish and eggs) during the present month of the Zoroastrian calendar, which commenced yesterday and which is named after the angel Behman, whom God Almighty has appointed protector of animals. This Parsi month correspondents to the Lent season of the Christians when devout and God-fearing disciples of Jesus Christ abstain from eating flesh but eat fish and eggs. I, therefore, beg through your columns to draw the attention of Parsis—and indeed it will be useful to readers of other communities also—to the following hints gathered from two eminent writers on this subject of abstaining from meat-eating.

1. "That 'wholewheat' bread, fruit, salads, cereals, dairy produce-milk, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables and nuts will provide all that is required to keep the body and mind in perfect health is now generally recognised." Sir Dr. W. A. Lane Bart, C.B., M.D., M.S., in "Daily Mail", London.

2. "You must remember that many of the arguments which make flesh-eating impossible for humane and cultured people do not apply to fish-eating and therefore you might use fish and eggs in place of flesh. Give up flesh-meats entirely and go on to a dietary where fish and eggs largely replace the old dishes. Sooner or later, however, the eating of any animal that has had life will become distasteful to the more aesthetic portion of the community." Dr. J. Oldfield, M.A., D.C.L., L R C P in "Popular guide to fruitarian diet and cookery."—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the open maidan a wrestling match was in progress. The combatants were two wrestlers of international repute. After a serious struggle lasting for several minutes, one of the combatants defeated his rival. A weakling was, from a distance, watching this performance. After the match was over while wending his way home—the weakling said to himself: "Why should I bother to improve my body? How much strength do I acquire by exercise? A day will dawn when I shall be beaten by my stronger opponent as happened on the maidan. The fearful thought of defeat took possession of the weakling. He, therefore, argued "Why should I not be content with the present state of my rickety health?"

Mr. Mudvedkar, who writes in reply to my article, argues on the same lines. What a fearful state of affairs it will be if all take to meat-eating and become strong like tigers? "How will a tiger" exasperatedly asks Mr. Mudvedkar "fare before another tiger stronger than itself?"

Mr. Mudvedkar should take a member of the hill-tribe into his confidence and enquire of him whether the meat-eating tigers live in their cave in amity and peace or kill one another. A meat-eating tigress rears up her kid with the same affection and kindness as the vegetarian-mother of the human species would rear up her child. That the tiger as a race is not extinct from the world, and strong and weak tigers have been living in peace and amity from times immemoiral—is itself a sufficient proof that all meat-eaters can live in peace.

Another correspondent doubts whether fighting-spirit is a virtue. I have no desire to assume the role of a moralist to decide the virtuousness or viciousness of this thing or that. Let the moralists, therefore, decide this point. "Two wrongs do not make a right" further argues your correspondent. I entirely agree-provided the wrongs are proved. Your correspondent talks of unity among vegetarians. What sort of unity? Unity can either be faked or real. When occasion demands weaklings instantaneously unite. Is that real unity? Weaklings are forced to unite. Real unity can only be spontaneous.

Let me request your correspondents to look at the problem of meat-eating as intelligent truth-seekers.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

Appointments In Department Of Chemical Technology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your editorial of 25th June on the University finances and enterprise you mentioned: "Because the University wears, on the surface, such a prosperous appearance, those interests and individuals in the University which have the longest pull, or the greatest influence, are tempted to seek their own benefit, aggrandisement, or exaltation at the cost of the University. . . . The new Department is rich in the possibilities of such exploitation of the University for the benefit of the relations and connections of the powerful and the influential in University circles." In this connection it may be mentioned that towards the end of the last month the selection committee of the University met to make appointments of Readers and Lecturers for the Department of Checical Technology; it is strongly rumoured that the selection committee has recommended for the post of the Lecturer in Tinctorial Chemistry a candidate, who, though having a degree of Ph. D. in pure organic chemistry, has no actual qualifications in applied chemistry except that he has a few months' training in some mills. As the rumour goes, this candidate is related to some person very influential in the University circle. It is hoped that this rumour is baseless. But if it turns out to be true, the University is likely to expose itself to avoidable criticisms. It will be agreed that if the Department is to be successful, only those persons should be appointed who have taken special training in applied chemistry and have also considerable practical experience in the particular subjects. The public should not get an impression that the University starts various Departments for providing jobs to candidates in whom persons powerful in the University circle are interested.—Yours, etc.,

"A WELL-WISHER OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Improvement Trust Chawls

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to draw the kind attention of the Health Department of Bombay Municipality, through your valued journal, that since the three big Improvement Trust Chawls (better known as Nawab's Chawls) at Imamwada Road (Bhendy Bazar) have been transferred under the care of the Bombay Municipality, the latrines and the passage nearly of the said chawls are left as dirty as anything, because the sweepers do not attend regularly and it seems they are attending there at their business only. Consequently this causes much nuisance to its inhabitants, and no body, seems to take care about the health of the tenants, but wants rents.—Your, etc.

A.

Bombay, July 6.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Russia Engaged In Building Socialism, Has No Motive For War.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, June 30.
(By Air Mail).

To-day the Government has ordered the staging of an air display at Hendon. This Air Pageant is deliberately designed for the purpose of helping to create a war mentality in the minds of the people in line with the war aims for which the "National" Government seems now working at frantic speed. At Hendon, this afternoon we shall notice the terrors of aerial bombardment by high-speed bombers in order to try and convince us of the necessity for building an even bigger air force in this country because of the "dangers from the air." It is a striking commentary on the whole line of policy of the Government that, while workers' wages have been cut to the bone and the unemployed are being starved by the Means Test, on the plea of economy many thousands of pounds are being poured out like water at Hendon to whip up the war atmosphere. Even the "News-Chronicle" is inclined to believe that the pageant will be a war rehearsal. There is hardly any doubt in the minds of politicians that its whole drive at the moment, as a thousand and one things demonstrate, is in the direction of war.

Hendon Pageant

The Hendon Pageant goes well with the speech that Lord Londonderry, the Minister for Air, made in the House of Commons three days ago. He made it clear that plans are immediately to be put into operation to increase the Royal Air Force, "There is no hope," he said, "of an international convention.....and the Government can no longer delay the steps necessary to provide for the air defence of these shores." Hard upon the heels of the declaration, Lord Hailsham has left for France where he is inspecting French military, naval and air battalions with special reference to the strategical points which the battlefield of France offers.

Labour Leaders' Attitude.

And the Labour leaders, too, following a special conference on Thursday, discussed their attitude to war. They do not rule out the necessity of defending this country or the Empire should they be attacked. And in face of the collapse of the Geneva Disarmament Convention, they have decided to reject what is called "Disarmament by Example" in preference to what is known as "Disarmament by Agreement!" This is in line with the speeches and manifestoes issued from time to time by the Labour leaders during the last one year. They have been pointing out that trade union members must not agree too hastily with those who assert that trade unions must handicap war. A situation is quite possible in which they must even support their country in the case of war.

This is a clear indication that this country is rapidly heading for war and that we have a situation now as grave as at any time in 1914. It is naturally in such a situation that the British war-mongers should need the assistance of their agents inside the workers ranks, while carrying through their war plans with the object of getting a free hand when war has actually broken out.

Soviet's Desire For Peace.

In contrast with the speeches of British politicians is the speech of the Soviet Ambassador to England who took the opportunity during the week to outline the peace policy of his country in the course of a brilliant speech at the National Peace Congress at Birmingham. The Congress gave him an enthusiastic reception due to an appreciation of the work which the Soviet Union has done during the last few years to maintain peace. The policy of his Government is in contrast with the policy of war followed by the British Government. Maisky opened with a vivid description of the reality of the war danger which confronted the world today. "Every Government," he said, "must give a clear answer to the question of peace or war. Unfortunately, many of them have failed to make their meaning clear." He went on to define the attitude of the Soviet Government: "My Government has never had the slightest hesitation in making its attitude clear on this point," he said describing the fight for peace over a period of sixteen years. He emphasised the conclusion of pacts with nearly every country adding "Our country, engaged in building Socialism, can have no motive for war. At the same time, we have no desire for war, we are in a position to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor."

Maisky reminded the Conference that there are no magic weapons that will save the world from war. Referring to the Geneva Conference, he asserted that Litvinoff's recent proposals to transform the Disarmament Conference into a Permanent Peace Conference, and for the conclusion of general and regional pacts of non-aggression and mutual assistance against the aggressor will only lead to the abolition of war possibility. According to the Soviet Ambassador, the Soviet strives not for military alliance, but for openly arrived-at-pacts, which may be openly adhered to by any State. If any Government campaigns against such pacts, it must not be surprised if it is regarded with suspicion.

Unemployed Victimised

"Vote Labour and secure Humane Administration of the P. A. C."—this was the slogan upon which the London Labour Party secured the workers' votes that gave them a majority in the London County Council elections. Three months after these "Humane" people are in power, the unemployed, who voted for them, have now to undergo searches, and are spied upon by police, and sent down to the slave colonies of the Labour Party. The unemployed in these Camps have strong views on doing work for which union rates should be paid. Their steady agitation for trade union principles has been ignored by the Labour leaders. In fact, just as workers in a capitalist factory are victimised, for such activity, the London Labour County Council has victimised seven unemployed workers in their Labour Colony at Hollesley.

Betting Bill Killed

The Government in the Commons on Wednesday night killed the Betting Bill—its own unpopular child—by handing it over to the obstructionists. After members had violently attacked or criticised the Bill's proposals, the Under-Secretary for the Home Department announced that the committee stage would be dealt with in Standing Committee upstairs, and not in the full Committee on the floor of the House. This dramatic change of procedure by the Government took the House completely by surprise. In the Lobby M.P.'s openly expressed the view that the Government by its action was signalling that it is not anxious to have the Bill passed. It is known that at the beginning of the week, the Cabinet had no such intention with regard to the Bill as they have now announced.

What the action really means is apparent from the difference in the methods of the two Committees. When the Bill is taken on the floor of the House—in full Committee — the Government Whips are on duty. This in the case of the Betting Bill would mean a big pull behind the Home Secretary, who is in charge of the measure. But in Standing Committee there is no machinery of Government Whips. On the floor of the House the opposition of a few members can be neglected easily by the "whipped" rally of a large number of regular supporters of the Government; in a restricted body like the Standing Committee a few persistent but resourceful opponents can destroy a Bill by prolonged opposition. Experience has taught that it is practically impossible to get a speedy passage for a highly controversial measure in Standing Committee. Hence the view in the lobby was that the present Bill will never reach the Statute Book.

Its Main Principles

The main principle of the Bill, apart from the strengthening of the law against lotteries, is to restrict to 104 days in the year betting on all sporting courses. Against this provision there has been roused very strong opposition on the part of those interested in greyhound racing. It was definitely stated in the Commons during the second reading debate on the Bill that opponents regarded it as an attempt to kill greyhound racing. When the Bill was passing through the Lords the Government promised amendments in the Committee stage in the Commons. But according to the Home Secretary, there are to be no concessions on the number of days on which betting would be permitted on courses, or that betting on greyhound racing in each area must be on the same days.

Dimitrov Invited To London

I am informed that Dimitrov, the hero of the Reichstag fire trial, who is in Moscow, has been invited to London to attend the Youth Congress Against War and Fascism in August. The decision to invite him was taken as a sequel to a message received by the Anti-War Movement from him supporting the manifesto for the Congress. In addition to supporting the fight against war, he has appealed for an ever stronger campaign against fascism and for the release of Ernst Thaelman, leader of the German Communist Party. He believes that the saving of Thaelman is a matter of honour for the international proletariat, and the duty of every honest thinking man in the world.

Mosley Going Into Big Business

I also understand that Sir Oswald Mosely is going into big business. He is registered as a director of a new private company and his fellow directors include a director of Rothermere's Newspapers, his Lordship's star correspondent and three other Tories. The nominal capital is about twelve thousand pounds and the purpose of the new company is stated to be to carry on business as manufacturers, importers and wholesale and retail dealers of and in articles and commodities of personal or household or commercial use and consumption, and as printers, publishers, etc. This seems to cover a pretty wide range of goods. According to one informant, cigarettes are to be made on a large scale at a factory which the new company has bought in the suburbs of London. This is a new modern building with a floor space of about 24,000 square feet. It is interesting to know what and who is behind this new enterprise as it is impossible for Sir Oswald to run the business with a nominal capital and a building of 24,000 square feet.

SALESMANSHIP AND SWADESHI

Plea For A Modern Store

In response to the invitation of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh some prominent persons connected with the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other commercial organisations as well as the Swadeshi Sangh attended a meeting in the Hall of the Chamber on Saturday afternoon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas occupied the chair and introduced to the meeting Mr. B. N. Gupta, who is now in India as a representative of W. T. Grant & Co. of New York

The purpose of the meeting, Sir Lalubhai explained, was to enable members of various organizations to see the samples of different articles collected by Mr. Gupta for export to America and to discuss whether the starting of a chain of stores such as had become very popular in America and Europe could be undertaken for the better marketing of Swadeshi goods. The samples displayed by Mr. Gupta aroused considerable interest and Mr. Gupta mentioned the origin and cost price of each of the articles. He explained that he had arranged for the production of several novel and cheap varieties of goods required in America and other foreign countries and was able to export them at rates much lower than were quoted in the Bombay market. The disparity in prices, in his opinion, was due to defective methods of marketing and the interposition between the consumer and the producer of a needlessly large chain of middlemen. To remedy this defect was necessary he suggested, to organise a well-equipped central store in Bombay to be run on modern lines which would draw its supplies from the centres of production. The central store would also, he believed, be able to stimulate the development of small industries by establishing direct contact between the producer and the consumer. A doubt was expressed at the meeting that with the low purchasing power of the Indian consumer a large store might not have good prospects of financial success. Mr. Gupta held, however, that with the cheapening of the goods by more efficient methods of marketing and production the market itself would be widened and the increased demand would stimulate production all round.

After some discussion it was decided that Mr. Gupta should draw up a definite scheme, with full details, for consideration by the various bodies, the representatives of which were present at the meeting.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Municipal Press

The sub-committee of the Standing Committee is at present considering the question of a small municipal printing press on which they propose to spend Rs. 10,000. It is also suggested that by a capital outlay of Rs. 30,000 the municipality would save Rs. 6,000 per annum in their printing charges. This, indeed, would be a poor venture and waste of money if they embarked upon this scheme. Printing work to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 goes to only one local press and if the municipality desires to effect a real saving in the printing charges, it should embark upon a more ambitious scheme than that contemplated at present. If on capital expenditure of Rs. 30,000 they could save Rs. 6,000 annually, surely, the saving would be much more on an investment of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 lacs. The question of establishing a printing press for the municipality was mooted twice in the past, viz., 1923 and 1927 but was turned down on each occasion on the ground of the capital expenditure which was then estimated at Rs. 5 lacs. As the price of machinery and printing materails have now gone down it would be well to grapple the matter right in earnest.

Make Congress A Success:

With commendable zeal and enthusiasm Bombay Congress workers are forging ahead with their preparations for the Congress session in October. Inquiries made at the Congress headquarters show that so far nearly 500 members have been enrolled on the Reception Committee. While the figure is certainly encouraging considering the short time which was at the disposal of its organisers, it has got to be admitted that a great deal yet remains to be done. The city has taken upon itself a tremendous responsibility and every citizen is expected to do his bit to make the Bombay Congress Session a thorough success. It is not only a question of men and means that the City has been asked to spare for the Congress, but it is a matter of racing against time.

By the end of three months every arrangement for the Congress will have to be completed, when the city will have the honour to act as hosts for thousands of delegates and visitors. Will Bombay be a good host? This is the question which every one will have to ask for himself. Those who can afford a fee of Rs. 25 will do well immediately to enrol themselves as Reception Committee members; and as for the others, they can also serve the Congress by enlisting themselves as volunteers. So far it is believed nearly a thousand volunteers have been enrolled in all the wards.

Split In Merchants' Chamber?

NEW BODY TO BE FORMED

Widening Of Franchise Not Wanted

For the fourth time in the life of the Indian Merchants' Chamber an attempt, it is understood, is being made to form a rival Chamber to accommodate those who do not see eye to eye with the Nationalists in the present Chamber.

This is the sensational sequel to the resignation of Mr. Mathuradas Vassonji from his office as President of the Chamber.

The present move is the climax to the constant disagreement between two sections in the Chamber which made its first appearance three years ago.

Ever since 1931 acute differences on questions of policy manifested themselves between the elder section and the younger section (the Nationalists) in the Chamber which gave rise to a serious crisis no less than four times. On each of these occasions the formation of a rival Chamber was threatened.

DISAGREEMENT OVER FRANCHISE

The nationalists who command a fair majority in the present Chamber are not inclined to view the present threat with any seriousness.

The present crisis has arisen owing to disagreement on the question of a wider franchise. The majority in the Chamber favour the reform as it would be the stepping stone for the nationalists to enter the legislatures as representatives of mercantile interests.

The minority in the Chamber, however, have grave misgivings as to the advisability of extending the franchise. The direct result of this was that Mr. Mathuradas Vassonji resigned and his supporters, it is understood, contemplate staging a walk out from the present Chamber and form a rival organisation.

THE FIRST RIFT

It would be interesting to note in this connection that the first rift in the Chamber arose in 1932 when there was a proposal to hold a meeting under the auspices of the Chamber to condemn the measures of repression directed against the Civil Disobedience movement. A heated controversy arose between the two sections in the Chamber and ultimately no meeting was held.

The second crisis arose when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas announced his decision to attend the Round Table Conference in his "private capacity" in the face of a resolution passed both by the Chamber and the Federation of Indian Chambers that no representative of the mercantile community should co-operate in the work of the constitutional reforms. The sequel to this was the tabling of a resolution by the Nationalists disapproving of his action which was accepted by the Chamber. Mr. B. N. Karanjia, who was then the Chairman of the Chamber, resigned as a protest against the move of the Nationalists.

MODY-LEES PACT CRISIS

It was then that Sir Manmohandas Ramji, who succeeded in effecting a compromise between the two sections, was elected the Chairman of the Chamber. But soon after the Mody-Lees Pact gave a rise to another crisis. The Chamber passed a resolution condemning the Pact and Sir Manmohandas Ramji tendered his resignation to record his disagreement with the resolution.

Mr. Mathuradas Vassonji was then elected Chairman and his resignation on the question of a wider franchise is the fourth crisis that the Chamber is experiencing within the last three years.

DARING BID FOR FREEDOM FAILED

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 8.

Two boys belonging to Nawabshah and Larkhana districts who were serving terms of imprisonment under Section 110 Cr. P. C. (Badmashi) made a daring attempt at escape while at work in the prison garden yesterday. They jumped into the Fuleli canal, which was swollen with flood water and swam across. The jailor and warders gave pursuit by running along the bank to cut off their flight. The runaways were, however, easily captured as they were exhausted after swimming the flooded stream.—A.P.

Our Japan Letter

Touching Farewell To Late Admiral Togo

GROWING INFLUENCE OF FASCISM IN JAPAN

Personnel Of Indian Mission Attending World Buddhist Conference At Tokio

(From Our Special Correspondent)
TOKYO.

Scenes reminding the historic funeral procession of the late Desh Bandhu Das in Calcutta were witnessed in Tokio yesterday, when no less than a million people paid their last tributes to the great General Togo's soul in Tokio yesterday.

His body frail with years, went to a grave in beautiful Tama cemetery, but his memory stays in a form that seems a great deal more than admiration of historic deeds and sentimental sorrow over the passing of a famous figure.

He died and was buried amid such honors as few men have ever known. His country could do no more than it did in the expression of devotion.

The stately ceremonies began at 6 o'clock in the Togo home, continued with the slow progress of the cortege to Hibiya Park, went on there for hours with the profound exemplification of Shinto and Buddhist rites and the magnificence of State funeral exercises, and concluded at dusk with the committing of the body to the grave beside the Tama River.

Foreign warships, in the greatest tribute ever paid by the nations to a Japanese subject, joined the Japanese dreadnaught "Ise," in a 19-gun salute, the reverberations echoing across the waters as the cortege left the home at 8-30 o'clock. The court was in mourning; leaders of the nation walked in the procession; hundreds of thousands of persons crowded for even the briefest glimpse along a route that was too short to permit standing room for half their number.

WIFE ON DEATH BED.

Shintoism and Buddhist and the glitter of State ceremonial combined in the day's ritual. It was the 10th State funeral for a subject since the Meiji Restoration, all the other so honored having borne the title of Prince. Circumstance helped to confer unusual significance. On May 27th the 29th anniversary of Admiral Togo's victory over the Russian Baltic Fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea, Japan first learned that his prolonged illness had entered its final phase; on May 30, the 29th anniversary of his triumphal return from the engagement called by Admirals of to-day the most complete sea victory in history.

The one closest of all to the centre of the funeral pageant could not attend the ceremonies. Marchioness Teisuko Togo, the widow, remained in bed, held there by chronic illness. The Togo home seemed oddly empty and calm, after the princes and the captains and the admirals and the statement had taken the body of her husband away. The widow lay without motion; the servants went about noiselessly. At 11 o'clock a Shinto priest appeared to conduct the short ceremony of purification always held after the removal of a body.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

All places of amusement, and public offices and the principal business houses, were closed throughout the Empire, during the funeral. Rare was the business building or dwelling that did not fly a flag at half-staff, and many were edged on black.

TEARFUL MULTITUDE.

One of the largest throngs in the history of Tokio—perhaps the largest yesterday watched the procession which bore the body of the idolized Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo from his home to the State funeral rites in Hibiya Park. Police estimated the number along the streets and around the park at more than 1,000,000.

It was a silent but sometimes tearful multitude which, remembering the heroism of the Admiral's deeds, the simplicity of his personal life and the nobility of his character, watched the leaders of the nation as they walked amid an impressive military display in the long procession.

A heavy sackful of money had accumulated after the public paid devotion yesterday before the coffin of Fleet-Admiral Togo, as it lay in state in Hibiya Park, following the conclusion of the State exercises. During the hour and a half the public was admitted, many persons, accustomed to tossing coins at shrines threw money on the ground before the casket.

CZARIST GOLD TREASURE?

Tale of Czarist Gold Expedition to Recover it. The old tale of buried treasure has proved effective again in separating the gullible from their cash, and it has also proved effective in lifting one Zenji Iwamoto (70) out of his ordered routine and placed him in the hands of the law. His tale of Czarist treasure on an uninhabited isle off Siberia, suonded so good to Mr. Elichi Kaijima, a mine owner of Kyushu, and to other Kyushu residents, that they put up well over yens 120,000 to finance the customary recovery expedition.

Iwamoto who lives in Nishisugamo Toshima, Tokio, was summoned by the police. The treasure story, as revealed began with a Korean patriot, one Tei Go-hei, who disappointed when Korea was annexed by Japan, had fled to Russia, where he became a naturalized subject. He entered the Russian Army and rose to the rank of Major-general, eventually becoming a confidant of the Czar himself. Several months before the revolution, so the story went, the Czar entrusted Major-General Tei with an immense treasure to be concealed in the Far East for use in case of flight. No less than yens 700,000,000 it was, in gold ingots (yens 400,000,000 and precious stone and Jewellery yens 300,000,000 the erstwhile Korean concealed the said treasure on a tiny isle off the Asiatic coast not far from the frontier between Korea and Siberia. The Czarist regime was overthrown, Major-General Tei was never able to recover the treasure himself and eventually he died. But he left full details with a nephew, whom Mr. Iwamoto met a few years ago in Manchuria. All that was needed was a mere yens 150,000, or so to finance an expedition to the isle, leaving a clear profit of yens 749,850,000 for the taking.

Mr. Iwamoto told his story well. Even in the unromantic atmosphere of police headquarters he made such an impression that the police, according to the "Asahi's" account, appealed to the Foreign Office and the Soviet Embassy in an attempt to check up any possible basis for the yarn. The Embassy replied, according to the newspaper, that Major-General Tei had never existed. The Foreign Office knew nothing about it.

INDIAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

News is received in Tokio that the Hindu Mission, Calcutta, has elected the following delegates to attend the World Buddhist Conference to be held at Tokio in July on the occasion of Lord Buddha's 2500th Anniversary. It is the first cultural mission from India to Japan in recent years:—

1 Swami Satyananda, President Hindu Mission, 2 Rai Bahadur G. C. Sen, M.A. of India (Retd), 4 Rai Sahib Benodebehari Sadhu, Merchant, 5 Mrs. N. C. Sen, 6 Rani Jyotirmoyee Devi, 7 Kumar H. K. Ray, Dighapatiya.

JAPAN DEMANDS EQUALITY.

The following five points give in nutshell Japan's present policy relating to Armaments which is expected to be the basis of a great international controversy for several months to come.

1. Equal rights to naval armaments.

(A) Japan considers that the armaments of a country should be decided by the national needs of that country and should not be limited by other nations.

2. Reconsideration of the present naval ratio.

(A). Japan believes that the present 5, 5, 3 ratio has resulted in armament expansion on the part of certain nations and therefore other methods of disarmament should be sought.

3. Special divisional agreements

(A) Japan contends that the world naval powers should be divided into four geopraphical categories that would be named the Pacific, the Atlantic, the European and the South American groups.

(B) Japan favors the working out of special agreement within these divisions for the purpose of limiting submarines, destroyers and Class B cruisers.

4. Abolition of offensive weapons principle of national defence should envisage a navy that is strong enough to defend, but not strong enough to attach.

(B) Japan specifically advocates the abolition of air craft carriers as a constant, potential threat to non-combattant countries.

5. Limitation of defence stations in the Pacific.

(A) Japan is against the increasing of military and naval bases in the Pacific in the absence of war danger, feeling that such expansion tends to cause uneasiness and distrust.

(B) Japan believes that armaments in the Pacific including Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Singapore should be reduced to a minimum.

FASCISM IN JAPAN.

"Fascism in Japan, although it be not exactly of the same nature as that which is in vogue in Italy and Germany, will undoubtedly become one of the predominant influences in Japan before long," said Baron Mitsunojo Funakoshi, a member of the House of Peers, and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Germany in pre-war days, in the course of a special interview. He says:—

"Japan, being situated in the corner of the Far East has been far behind the world in every respect. Take the style of women's coiffure as an example. Bobbed hair has come into fashion here years after it first appeared abroad. It may therefore be supposed that Fascism which at present dominates the world and throughout Germany and Italy, and has already been introduced here in somewhat different form will eventually develop into a more definite shape in politics."

He urges the necessity of fundamental reform in the administrative system of the Government in order that official efficiency may be promoted along with the constant change of the times. As one of the numerous instances denoting the incompetence of Government officials, he painted to the lack of sincerity and assiduity of those engaged in publicity work.

"That Japan is surrounded by clouds of international doubt and suspicion is to be attributed to the absence of enthusiasm of our Government officials who are dealing with publicity work. Nothing at present is more important than the task of spreading correct information and knowledge regarding Japan's position in the Orient among foreign peoples and the Goverment ought to spend more money for this purpose. If State finance allows, pressman should be at the cost of the Government, sent to America and Europe annually with the object to studying international affairs as well as engaging in information work."

TREAT US AS ADULT.

Referring to the diplomatic relations with the Powers, the aged stateman hopes for closer to-operation with American and Great Britain for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific, for it directly bears upon the tranquility of the East Asia, he feels.

"Needless to say, the friendship between Japan and China is absolutely necessary to the cause of the welfare of Asia, and it can be preserved satisfactory when Great Britain and America join us. Japan fully appreciates the fact that America is the first country to open our doors to international intercourse and to care for us over a long time in bringing up this nation to the present status. But the fact should not be ignored that Japan was opened 80 years ago, and we desire to be treated as an adult. This is the psychological reason why Japan demands parity in naval armaments with the leading powers. To the Japanese, the claim is a matter concerning their national dignity."

Baron Funakoshi was ambassador to Germany until the outbreak of the World War, and presented to the Kaiser's Government Japan's ultimatum. He recently published the book entitled "The Secret History of the Diplomatic Rupture of Japan and Germany.

ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE.

The balance of visible foreign trade for Japan Proper in May was more adverse than in the corresponding period last year, according to the Finance Ministry yesterday. The excess of imports over exports was yens 28,028,000, a fairly large jump of yens 10,260,000 over the previous year. The Export and import volumes for last months, however made decided gains over the preceding year. Naturally, the combined trade value exceeded that for the year before. Exports totalled yens. 191,836,000 against yens 162,787,000 imports yens 219,894,000 against yens. 180,555,000 and the combined total was yens. 411,769,000 against yens 343,342,000 all for the previous year. Yet the import excess for the first five months of the year totalled yens 137, 385,000 a decrease of yens 73,761,000 from the corresponding period last year. Five-month exports this year totaled yens. 819,545,000 against yens. 557,184,000 and imports during the same period reached yens. 956,931,000 against yens. 879,331,000 for the preceding year.

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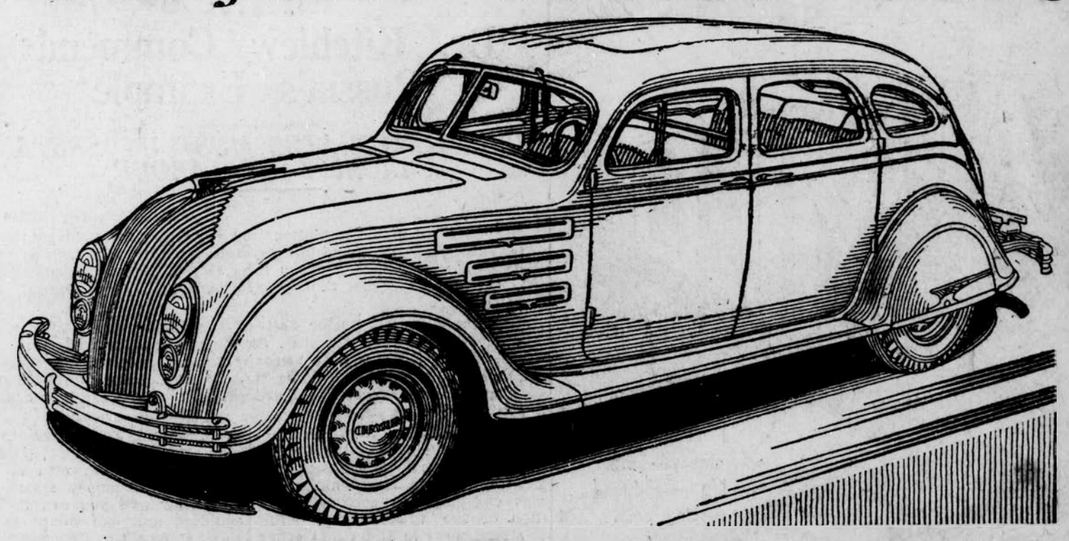

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN 'QUAKE LAND

Views Of Geologists About 'Quake Origin

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 7.

A mass of interesting material is embodied in a lengthy preliminary report submitted by Dr. J. A. Dunn and Messrs. J. B. Auden and A. M. N Ghose who were deputed to investigate the devastated area in North Bihar from geological point of view.

The report deals with the causes of earthquake, earthquake phenomona and results, description of the damaged town and recommendations with a view to help in the reconstruction of the devastated region.

The investigation is not yet complete.

Seismographs received from some observatories have not been fully studied, nor has evidence of aftershocks been examined. Hence the scientific views expressed are stated to be tentative. The last earthquake is stated to be of tectonic origin and absolutely independent of the volcanic activity theory, that the earthquake near monghyr may be connected with the volcanic rock of Rajmahal hills and the hot spring of Sitakund is dismissed on the ground that volcanic rocks of Rajmahal hills are remnants of a period of volcanism which became extinct long ago before the Himalayas had been raised to a mountain chain. The hot spring of Sitakund may suggest the existence of old fracture below the alluvium near Monghyr, but in view of the significant evidence the spring is stated to have no particular significance.

EPICENTRAL REGION.

In the present earthquake the primary epicentral region is probably between Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur district and Madhubani in Darbhanga with the subsidiary areas of high intensity in Nepal valley and at Monghyr the earthquake of 1833 was felt over approximately the same area. It is stressed that the whole tract between Patna and the Himalayan foothills is liable to shocks in the future. There seems to be no definite periodicity in violent earthquakes and it is stated that it is impossible to say that the last period of relatively quiescence between 1833 and 1934 will be followed by another of the same duration. The report states facts that the Indo gangetic belt lying beyond the Northern edge of peninsular India is the region of great strain and instability more so, on its Northern side. Long record of frequent earthquake in this region amply supports this observation. Any disturbing factor in equilibrium of the crust in this zone may pricipitate earthquake.

THE DECCAN SAFE.

Tableland of the Deccan is rather fortunate in this respect for being geologically very old. It is comparatively stable and is practically immune from great earthquakes. The region of great underload exists in North Bihar corresponding to the deficit of five thousand feet of rock of the density of 2-67. Motihari lies near to the centre of the maximum underload which is said to rise from abnormally low destinies in crust and partly to be accounted for by low density of alluvium of the ganges valley. Such variations in loading must cause great stress in differences and it is remarkable that the present zone of maximum destruction is approximately to that of the greatest underload area of a very servere intensity course.

According to the survey at least six thousand square miles in Bihar and another narrow elongated zone of somewhat similar intensity extends from Patna to Monghyr cutting off the northern salients of the ganges.

REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report makes valuable recommendations regarding rebuilding in the affected areas and emphasises that the question of reconstruction will be not so much.

Recommendation includes need for deep and firm foundations for two storied pucka buildings with light steel frame structure and avoidance of buildings of irregular shapes towers, turrets and pinnacle. Use of timber frame in kucha, pucca and kucha buildings should be encouraged and use of palm salsisu (seesum) and jackfruit timbers is recommended to houses and similar buildings should be single storied and as light as possible and rebuilding of heavy and expensive structures along the river front at Patna should be avoided.

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J. P. MORGAN DISCLOSES FIRM'S FINANCIAL POSITION

To conform with the Banking Act of 1933, under which the firm becomes a private deposit bank and gives up the share-issuing business, J. P. Morgan and Company have issued a statement showing the financial position of the firm on June 1.

This is the first nancial statement ever published by the firm with the exception of that furnished to the Senate Banking Inquiry Committee last year.

The figures show that the firm has increased its resources since the Senate inquiry. The capital of the company totals dollars. 25,000,000 with partners' balances at dollars 32,000,000. The next largest private banking firm is Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company, whose capital is dollars. 10,000,000.

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Solve Unemployment Or Face Revolution!

Dr. Kitchlew Commends Russia's Example

INDIAN GRADUATES MUST UNDERSTAND DIGNITY OF LABOUR

AMRITSAR, (By Mail.)

"Pass as many resolutions as you want. Send deputations to Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State in London and do whatever you like, but as long as the interest of Lancashire is there the question of unemployment in India cannot be solved."

Thus observed Doctor Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, while opening a debate on "Unemployment, its causes and remedy" at a meeting of the Amritsar Literary League, held at the Temperance Hall with Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, M. L. A., in the chair and when a large number of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen were present.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

The speaker said that the question of unemployment was not confined to India alone but was engaging the serious attention of the whole world. But the conditions in India and other countries were quite different. Other countries have their form of Government and power to manage their affairs, in their own way. But the Indians had been placed differently for the reason that they were not the masters of their country and had no control over finances.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

Proceeding further, Doctor Kitchlew blamed the present system of education, which was introduced by the British Government for their own intents and purposes and in the interest of their nationality. The position at present was that frequent cases of suicide occur in India, on account of unemployment. As soon as young men come out of schools and colleges they find no job.

"If a single case of suicide on account of unemployment takes place in England, the whole nation would agitate as one man".

BEWARE OF REVOLUTION!

Continuing Doctor Kitchlew warned his listeners that unless they pay their full attention to the serious problem of unemployment they should be ready to face a revolution, far more dangerous, than that of Russia. At times, forces gather and things happen, and when they would get up in the morning they would find everything changed.

The main case of the increasing unemployment in India, according to the speaker was that they had not their own Government.

"What will you do to stamp out unemployment if the Government of your country is handed over to you?" asked the president, Sheikh Sadiq Hussain.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

"I will stop the export of raw material to other countries and will produce finished articles out of that and send them to foreign countries for sale. Thus I will employ young men of India and also get money from other countries" and you can do one hundred and one things in no time, if had the Government in your own hands", was the reply given by Doctor Kitchlew.

"I do not mind if any sort of Government, capitalist, communist, socialist or federal, is established in India, but what I actually want is that every man (and woman) of age should have his hand in the management of affairs of his country", observed Doctor Kitchlew while somebody from the audience inquired as to what sort of Government he would like to have.

NO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

"Unless you make up your mind to go to jail you cannot express your opinion freely and the remedy for the removal of unemployment and introduction of trade, commerce and industry is the transfer of power into the hands of Indians in India" remarked the speaker in conclusion.

SHOES WITHOUT SOLES!

"Graduates are being turned out of universities like cheap shoes from a big shoe factory and both without soles" were the opening remarks of Professor Imdad Hussain who followed Dr. Kitchlew.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR

Indians have not so far understood the dignity of labour and Mahatma Gandhi had rightly remarked that "Indians have slavementality" and they have simply learnt to obey their teachers in schools and officers in offices. If a graduate starts as a tailor he becomes a laughing stock of the rest.

WILL GRADUATES LISTEN?

The speaker advised that the graduates instead of hankering after jobs and services should take up the work of tanners, tailors, black-smiths and shoemakers, or they should go to villages and teach the agriculturists the modern methods of cultition.—United Press.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1936

28 Nations Accept Berlin's Invitation

Twenty-eight nations have now announced their acceptances of the invitations issued at the end of last year by the German Organization Committee for the XI. Olympic Games at Berlin and at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 1936. The latest acceptances have been received from the National Olympic Committees of Poland, the Netherlands, Canada and Sweden, Japan, Norway, Roumania and Czechoslovakia are also coming to Berlin.

A telegram from Athens announces that at the recent meeting there of the International Olympic Committee the representatives of these last five nations reported their acceptances of the German invitation to the Olympic Games in 1936.

The existence of a National Olympic Committee is essential to qualify a country for participation in the Olympic Games. The welcome news has been received of the establishment of such a Committee on the 11th May in Egypt, who as is known did not take part in the X. Olympiad at Los Angeles.

The result of the election was as follows:—

President: His Highness Prince Mohamed Abdel Moneim.

Vice-Presidents: Hussein Sabry Pasha (Governor of Alexandria) and Hassan Mazloum Pasha.

Secretary-General: Fouad Bey Anuar.

Members: Gaafar Waly Pasha (former War Minister), Ahmed Hassaneein Bey (first Chamberlain to the King), Dacud Ratib Bey and Fahmy Wissa Bey.

Apart from the Olympic Committee a National Committee for Egyptian Sports has been created by Royal Decree on the 10th May. King Fouad has appointed Mohamed Tahir Pasha as its President with Gaafar Waly Pasha and Cherif Sabry Bey, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, as Vice-Presidents.

OLYMPIC HYMN.

Some 500 poems have already been received in the competition initiated at the end of April by the Organization Committee for the XI. Olympiad for a German text for the Olympic Hymn. As at earlier Games so at the Games of the XI. Olympiad this Hymn will be sung as a festal song by a choir of some hundreds. The competition is open to all Germans. The judges are Baron Boerries von Muenchhausen and the President of the Olympic Organization Committee, Dr. Lewald and the words of the Hymn will be set to music by Richard Strauss.

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Our Ranchi Letter

SENSATIONAL MURDER CHARGE

Allegations Against A Vaidya

(From Our Correspondent)
RANCHI, July 4

A few days ago an interview of the 44 candidates with the service selection committee of five members took place. It is stated that ten of them will be sent for the medical test and competitive examination. Only one post lies vacant for the I. P. S candidates.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

We have neither electricity to light our town nor water works with the name to supply the townsmen. Though some water works on a small scale and some electric installations on a very small scale are at work, they are not able to supply the city's needs. It is gratifying to note that after a long time it appears that we are going to have full supply of electricity. Two parties are mentioned as the originators of the schemes. One of them is the distinguished businessman, Mr. Chunilal Ganpatrai, and the other is a Lahore concern. They have applied for the licences.

In the ensuing Simla Industries Conference Hon. Mr. S.A. Aziz, Minister of Education, and Mr. S. Lal, Director of Industries B. and O., will join as the official delegates. As unofficial representatives Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Dhandhania and Rai Sahib Bhikhari Charan Patnaik will attend the same.

KHATRYA MAHASABHA

Considerable enthusiasm prevails among the Nag Bansi Khatryas of Chatanagpur regarding the question of having of the annual session of the A I Khatrya Mahasabha at Rantu, this year. A meeting of the said community was held a few days ago which invited the same to this town, and resolved to form a strong central body to administer funds, etc.

It is stated that correspondence is going on between the postal authorities and a well-known motor company, respecting the question of carrying the mails by car from Muri to Ranchi. If this proposal fructifies we will have mails much earlier and that is no small gain in these days.

Under the presidency of Mr. Y. A. Godbole, I. C. S., registrar of Co-operative societies, B. and O, the 24th annual general meeting of the R. C. Bank was held in the Co-operative premises. Mr. N. Dey thanked Mr. S. C. Mukherji for his devising measures to improve the economic condition of the members of the scieties. The rate of percentage of loan was lessoned, and the year 1933 showed a profit of Rs. 4,076.

Mr. Godbole eulogised the rural welfare work being done in the country, and thanked the Board on the sound management. He urged the opening of new societies and to afford more facilities to the members in the training in business management.

FOOT BALL LEAGUE.

An important meeting of the Ranchi Athletic Association was held on the 29th June when a few representatives of the local clubs were present. It was decided in the meeting to start a League from this year, and to arrange for the matches of the Governor Shield and Mudrika Cup.

This move to start a League on the part of the Association will help considerably to raise the present standard of local football. The League is expected to start from the middle of this month. There was another proposal to form an association of referees.

Rev Dr. O. Sevrin, S. J. took charge of the See of Ranchi on the 24th June. Mass prayers, processions, festivities were included in the day's programme.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CHARGE

A sensational murder case is going on in the court of the Judicial Commissioner, Ranchi in which one Marani Munda, a "vaidya" of village Korwa, P. O. Tamar is charged under section 302 I.P.C. for the alleged murdering of one Kartic Don, another "vaidya" of the same village.

The prosecution case alleges that one patient was under the treatment of the accused who could not cure him. The patient then came under the treatment of the deceased who, it is alleged cured him. This it is alleged enraged the accused to such an extent that one mid night he went to the house of the deceased and shot dead with an arrow.

Mr. S K. Sahay, Bar-at-Law, is appearing for the Crown, and the accused is being defended by Mr. Akhouri Surajeswar Sahay Dayal pleader.

Mr. A. N. Banerjee, Asst. Sessions Judge is engaged in hearing a very sensational case in which one Sindhu and ten other persons of village Palia, P. S. Gumla are charged under sections 366, and 368 for abducting one Mosst Telas Kuar, of Gola P. S. Palkot. The allegation against the accused is that Mosst Telas Kuar, stated to be under the teens, was going to bring water from the river, one evening, when all the accused persons gaged her forcibly and took her to a cave about seven miles away from the village Gola. There she was confined for eight days, and is reported to have been criminally assaulted by the accused. From there she was carried away to village Patia and kept in the house of Bandhan Singh, one of the accused from where she was recovered by her relatives.

Mr. B. K. Sahay is appearing for the crown and the accused are being defended by Mr Saileh Ch Choudhuriand, Mr Hem Ch Choudhuri, pleaders.

WARNING

It has been brought to our notice that some Bazar Dealers are selling INFERIOR JAPANESE waterproof coats as Marrott's rain coats. We therefore hereby warn the public and especially our patronisers and constituents to see that they buy waterproof coats with OUR NAME LABEL ONLY AND REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES and imitations and if they cannot get our rain coats from their local dealers they may please send all their orders direct to us for execution by V. P. P.
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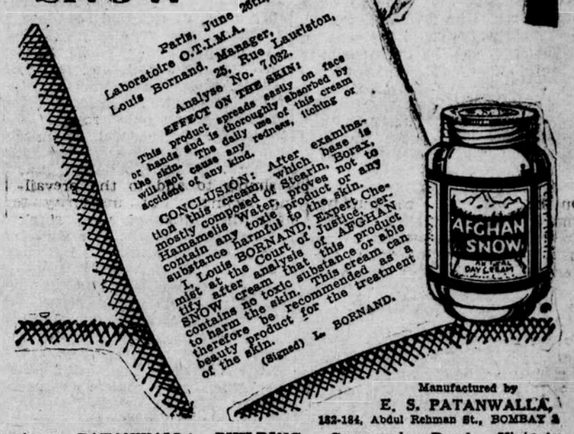
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MUSEUM AT GAUHATI?

Assam Govt. Takes Initiative And Appeals For Funds

CALCUTTA, July 8

With a view to establish a museum at Gauhati for preservation of antiquarian relics already collected or which might be collected in future, the Government of Assam have decided to form a small representative committee to collect donations promised by some public spirited gentlemen in Assam and also to appeal for further funds.—United Press.

At Home To Sir H. D. Craik

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Imam of the London Mosque gave an At-Home at the Dorchester Hotel on Wednesday (June 27th) in honour of Sir Henry D. Craik, a large number of persons accepted the Imam's invitation.—Reuter.

FEVERISH ARMAMENT RACE

Debts That Posterity Will Have To Pay

While statesmen have been struggling to keep signs of life in the Disarmament Conference and to save their faces, their Governments, at home, have embarked on programmes of military expenditure unparalleled in history, says "Clarion."

Anticipating the death of the Conference, they have rushed through gigantic appropriations for new battleships, new air fleets, new equipment for land forces.

The amount of extra military expenditure planned for over the next few years in six of the great countries of the world reaches the stupendous figure of £235,840,000.

Meanwhile, the budget deficits for only four of these countries total £1,105,100,000 for a single year.

These Governments are pledging their future, piling up debts to be met by future generations, in order to spend money on armaments and equipment which they have sworn never to use, and which must, in any case, be out-of-date in a few years.

Here are details of how the arms race between nations of the world is being carried on.

FRANCE.

From now until the end of September France is engaged in the most gigantic series of military manoeuvres ever held.

Not only the army, civilians in the reserve and the entire civil population of Paris will take part. A new law is being prepared making participation in civil passive air defence compulsory.

The possibility of extending military service to two years is being considered.

Of the £24,000,000 of new military expenditure, part has already been spent. Cuts in education have been made to find money for war.

The newspapers contain advertisements such as "Consult Fichet, Specialist of Security, Gasproof Cellar Doors, Gasproof Partitions, Gasproof Shelters."

"France must remain strong," says General Weygand.

ITALY.

In addition to the deficit of £66,000,000 in her Budget for the current financial year, Italy faces an estimated deficit in her trade balance of £50,000,000.

Undeterred, she plans to spend an additional £16,500,000 on her navy, and a further £16,500,000 on her air force, during the next five years. "I absolutely disbelieve in perpetual peace," declares Signor Mussolini.

GERMANY.

On the verge of bankruptcy, Germany is exhausting all her resources in a desperate rush to arms. She is spending £33,000,000 on armaments this year, £8,000,000 on air transport—more than four times what she spent in 1931-32—many millions more on indirect preparations.

Her imports of raw materials for munitions more than trebled in 1933. They are still rising fast.

Underground aeroplane hangars are being constructed. There are to be gas and bomb proof cellars in every house. Berlin alone is spending £500,000 on bombproof shelters.

"That is only a fraction or what is necessary," says General Goering, "I shall have to demand more money later."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With an actual deficit of £500,000,000 on the first nine months of the financial year, an expected deficit of £1,800,000,000 on the two years' working, Congress has authorised a titanic programme of naval construction.

One hundred new warships are planned at a cost of £123,000,000. The Supplemental Appropriations Bill will give President Roosevelt power to draw on the sum of £300,000,000 for naval building.

Meantime, the cry is being raised that the air force and the army also must be strengthened.

"The U. S. Army is wholly inadequate," says Mr. Dern, Secretary for War.

JAPAN

Doubling her air force in two years, setting aside £22,000,000 for naval replenishment, training 80,000 young people for munition work—Japan means to demand naval parity with Britain and the U. S. next year.

Already 44.5 per cent. of her over-burdened Budget goes on military expenditure. Bribes of "ceremonial cups" and "letters of recommendation" are offered for every family producing three of more soldiers.

"We are a warlike people,' is the comment of General Hayashi Minister of War.

GREAT BRITAIN

£1,000,000,000 is the total amount expended on her Navy by Great Britain since the war. This year's appropriation is for £56,000,000—an increase of nearly £3,000,000 on the previous year's estimates.

In all, Britain is spending over £113,000,000 on the fighting services during the coming year—three times as much as she spends on education.

The total increase over last year's expenditure is £4,765,000—but far bigger increases are likely to follow in the form of supplementary estimates later in the year.

U. S. S. R.

Credited with 2,500 aeroplanes 1,500 tanks and the most highly mechanised army in the world. Russia is raising a new force of 300,000 crack marksmen—"Voroshiloff's Sharpshooters."

The mass training of 5,000,000 young people of both sexes in military subjects has just been ordered.

In the first exclusively military Honours List ever issued in peace time by the Soviet Government, 165 Red Army officers hace received awards such as the Order of the Red Star for "directly increasing the fighting capacity of the Red Army."

* * * *

"If you've got a surplus—spend it on armaments. If you haven't—spend your deficit!"

That is the motto of the war-mad statesmen of he world, who are leading the present insane rush to arms.

They are cutting down the social services—spending less on education—laying new burdens in the form of taxation on their peoples and their peace industries in order to find money for gigantic programmes of rearmament.

Even so, most of the money had to be found by borrowing by storing further burdens of debt for generations to come. And the sum-total of all this vast outlay is simply to add to the prevailing feeling of insecurity—to make the future of every single nation more, and not less, precarious than it was before.

MEXICO SNUBS JAPAN

Turns Down Latter's Plea To Recognise Manchukuo

Mexico has refused Japanese entreaties to grant official recognition to the Japanese-created empire of Manchukuo. It is revealed that Japanese Minister Yoshuatsu Hori unsuccessfully sought Mexico recognition on the basis of the Mexican Estrada doctrine, says the United Press correspondent in Mexico City.

The doctrine provides recognition will be extended to countries friendly to Mexico, even though they are of revolutionary origin.

Mexican officials however, in their interpretation of the doctrine as it applies to Manchukuo, informed Minister Hori that it is unextendable to newly-formed states such as Manchoukuo. They said the Estrada doctrine applied only to established countries.

El Salvador, tiny Central American republic recently became the first nation outside of Japan, to officially recognise Manchukuo. The act recognising Manchukuo tended to embarrass the United States, which has steadily maintained a non-recognition attitude, owing to the stand taken by the League of Nations on the subject of recognition of a state created by force.

Observers believed that El Salvador's extension of recognition was a matter of spite because the United States delayed several years before extending recognition to the republic, owing to revolutions.

KALABAGH-BANNU RAILWAY BREACH

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent at Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway wires under date July 8:

Due to heavy rain lines between Mari Indus, Lakimarwat and Bannu have breached on the Kalabagh-Bannu Railway. All train services have been suspended up to midnight of the 10th to 11th instant on the Kalabagh-Bannu Railway.—A.P.

BRAHMAPUTRA STILL RISING

Thousands Homeless And Starving In Nowgong District

SIBSAGAR, July 8.

The Brahmaputra rising rapidly and well above the usual flood level, has inundated a wide area in the Sibsagar sub-division, particularly the entire Kongarpur Mouza.

The road leading from town to Desangmukh steamer ghat and most of the dwellings in that area are submerged under water, causing much suffering to the people and stil more to their cattle. The spring rice crop which was due to be harvested and the seedlings for the next autumn plantation have been damaged beyond recovery.

PLIGHT OF NOWGONG.

Sibsagar's tale of woes pales into insignificance before the enormity of the flood havoc in Nowgong district. All eyes are on Nowgong at the moment. In order to organise relief for the starving and homeless thousands of that unlucky district, the public of Sibsagar have formed a relief committee with Rai Bahadur P. C. Sen Gupta, S.D.O., as president and Mr. J. N. Gohain, M.-L.C., as secretary.—United Press.

ONE IN FIVE DIES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN KOREA

Model Village Built To Check Ravages Of White Plague

Korea is in the grip of tuberculosis at the present time. One in five fall victims. (As opposed to one in 20 elsewhere) But there is only one sanatorium in all Korea where the tuberculous can go for treatment. There are deaths from tuberculosis in isolated villages. There are countless deaths among factory workers in big cities, where the conditions of a new sort of labour have not been met with a proper regard for health. Where the Korean has felt the change from the old order of civilization to the new, tuberculosis has taken its toll. It stalks the new lines of travel and communication, scattering its microbes from city to country and back again. Once these microbes get into the Korean house there is little hope for the occupants, as there is no sunlight in these foul dungeon-like homes to combat tuberculosis says the "Japan Times".

So widespread is the disease that talented pastors and Christian leaders, the very cream of the student body, and even American missionaries are being taken

MANY SUICIDES.

Added to normal deaths from the disease are countless suicides The average Korean regards tuberculosis as invariably fatal. Sufferers are ostracized socially, through fear and superstition. They can get no medical care. They would rather take their lives than struggle through a period of isolated misery.

SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

The School of Hygiene for the Tuberculosus, a modest sanatorium situated in the mountains near Haiju, is undertaking to face this tragic situation in Korea.

It is called a school because it not only attempts to cure, but teaches its patients a commonsense knowledge of the disease, its cure, and preventive measures, hoping that when patients have recovered they will teach others how to avoid and treat the disease, and thus prevent its spread.

At present accommodations are so limited that advanced and hopeless cannot be taken. It is wracking business, turning people away, especially with the knowledge that so small a sum as dollars 800 would build another cottage, and give many more sick people a chance to live. However when there are so many applicants, and so little space, it seems wiser to concentrate on those who can surely be cured, especially on those who are logical leaders of the future. Hygiene is taught to these patients by lectures and moving pictures.

Medical work always opens the way to Christian envagelization. At the sanatorium there is an unusual opportunity because patients stay for an extended period. Their minds are being opened to physical health measures. Spiritual health follows in logical sequence. So far all patients who were not Christian when admitted have been brought to Christ's way while at the sanatorium. An evangelist and two Bible women attend to this work. What a field for service—bringing patients from sickness to health, from superstition to knowledge, from darkness to Light.

LESSONS TO FARMERS

Tuberculosis has so long been regarded as incurable in Korea that a bad condition of neurasthenia usually accompanies the disease. The Farm and Model Village offer conditions which will develop a happy mental condition in each convalescent, and make it possible for him to return at last to his native village better equipped to become a producive member of society than he has ever been before. This is the dream that step by step is becoming a reality, through the energies of the doctors.

At the same time this project was developing in the minds of the doctors at the sanatorium, the Y.M.C.A. was evolving the idea of establishing an agricultural demonstration centre in some advantageous spot in Korea. The methods of agriculture which prevail in Korea are crude. The soil is barely scratched before the seed is put in. Scientific selection of seed and fertilizing are unknown.

To this demonstration center, the Y.M.C.A. planned to bring interested farmers from all over Korea, teach them how to get the best results out of their land and send them home to show their neighbours how things should be done.

This project has been tied up with the plan for the Model Farm. Haiju is just such a spot as the Y.M.C.A. has been thinking of. The patients at the sanatorium come from all over Korea and are a representative group, such as, the Y. itself might have chosen. They were admitted to the sanatorium because of their qualities of leadership. Their minds and attitudes are right to make the most of the vocational instruction.

Inauguration Of India Society In Prague

Will Promote Cultural And Direct Commercial Relations With Czechoslovakia

(From An Indian Correspondent)

PRAGUE, June 16.

Czechoslovakia is an important and progressive State in Europe. Both economically and politically it assumes a role far more significant than what estimate based merely on consideration of its area and population would probably suggest.

Czechoslovakia is industrially one of the most advanced of the countries in Europe. On the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, no less than four-fifths of its industrial resources fell to the new State of Czechoslovakia. Since then, industrial development has well kept pace with modern technical progress. Czechoslovakian industries, many of them, are built on the basis of wider markets than the present home one. In view of this and the policy of tariffs and other restrictions raised by various neighbouring lands that once formed home markets to present Czechoslovakian industries, the latter have, since the war, being devoting added attention to more distant markets, India being an important one among them.

INDIAN IMPORTS.

Already there is a significant trade between India and Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia is an important buyer of various Indian products. The extent of the import of Indian goods by Czechoslocakia is generally not well realised in India, owing to the imports entering through foreign ports and the statistics generally available not giving the real situation. At present, trade between the two countries, shows a great adverse balance to Czechoslovakia. In fact, among the countries with which Czechoslovakia has an unfavourable or passive trade balance, India assumes leading position. This fact should receive serious attention in India, in view of the general tendency all over to reduce the adverse trade balance with separate units to the practical possible limit, so that such a development in the case of Indo-Czechoslovakian trade does not happen to the detriment of Indian exports. Owing to the advanced state of Czechoslovakian industries in various branches and their being fitted well in accordance with world market, Czechoslovakia is in a position to make good contribution to India's import trade in several lines and assume an important role in the economic development of India. An improvement in Czechoslovakia's adverse trade balance with India, as such, need not involve prejudice to India's exports to Czechoslovakia and actually there is scope for the extension of India's export trade further with Czechoslovakia in connection with an improvement of Czechoslovakian exports to India.

FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

Here it may also be stated, that trere is fair amount of scope for Indian students to receive practical training in various lines in Czechoslovakia and also marked readiness here to extend opportunities of such training as circumstances permit. This is a point the significance of which, is not to be overlooked owing to the importance of such training for the development of India and growing difficulties in various lands to obtain such training. The extension of such opportunities as indeed the expansion of Indias exports are closely connected with the development of Indian imports from Czechoslovakia.

IN LITTLE ENTENTE.

Politically, Czechoslovakia assumes a dominant role in Europe as the leading factor in the Little Entente. The history of Czechoslovakia and its treatment of the problem of minorities offer much of value and importance to India. Czechoslovakia has a well advanced system of education and social welfare institutions. Prague its capital, an ancient town of great beauty, is one of the most noted of educational centres in Europe. Czechoslovakia possesses some of the best known watering stations and health resorts in Europe. It is a country that should prove of interest to students, public men, and visitors from India. There is considerable interest in Indian affairs in Czechoslovakia and much valuable work for the development of this has been done by several well-known Indologists like Professiors Lesny, Pertold and Winternitz. Visits of useful nature in recent period from India have also contributed to this. It would probably be not incorrect to say that more is known of India in Czechoslovakia than of the latter in India. It is valuable to have knowledge about Czechoslovakia extended in India as it would be helpful for India's own development

INDIA SOCIETY IN PRAGUE.

An important and useful step in bringing the two countries closer to each other and promoting cultural and direct commercial relations between the two was taken recently by the opening in Prague of the India Society under the asupices of the Oriental Institute in Prague. The inauguration ceremony took place in the main hall of the palatial headquarters of the Oriental institute before a large gathering composed of professors, businessmen, and others representing various professions. A number of Indians were also present, including Mr Subhas Chunder Bose, and Mr. Erulkar the representative of Indian Chambers of Commerce in London.

DISTINGUISHED INDOLOGIST.

Proceedings were formally opened by the President of the Oriental Institute, Minister Hottowetz, who welcomed the idea of the Society and expressed the hope of the Society realising its purpose. Minister Hottowetz was followed by the Chairman of the new Society, the distinguished Indologist and great friend and good-wisher of India, Professor Dr. Lesny, who in a lengthy speech, elaborated the aims of the Society, emphasized its importance, and declared that its success depended greatly on the interest taker in the Society and furthering of its aims in both lands. He assured keen interest from this side. As the main tasks of the Society, Professor Lesny, stated, spreading information of value, extending useful contacts, promoting visits of value, and attending to the requirements of students, visitors and businessmen. Professor Lesny referred to the work of the Society being supported by a regular supply of Indian papers, periodicals and other publications, which he declared would be kept at public disposal and put to wide use. Copies are to be addressed to: The India Society, C/O Professor Dr. Lesny, Philosoficka Fakulta. Smetanova nam 12, Prague I, Czechoslovakia.

BOSE'S APPRECIATION.

On behalf of India, Mr. Subhas Chunder Bose, who on the occasion of a previous visit of his to Prague had pointedly raised the issue of opening of a Society such as now formed and Erulkar the experienced representative of Indian trade interests in Europe spoke, expressing appreciation of the founding of the Society, recording estimation of the friendly spirit in this country for India, underlining the value of the Society, and assuring that Indian opinion would not be wanting to lend it all possible support.

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Fixed Rates

Wail Of Sugar Magnates

Representation To Govt. For Fair Chance To Develop

NAINI TAL, July 2.

"All the Sugar Mills in this area, which are begotten of the Sugar Protection Act, are now labouring under very trying circumstances and conditions, which have been directly or indirectly brought about by the Government," says a representation presented to-day to the Industries Department of the Government of the United Provinces on behalf of the Northern India Sugar Mills Association, Meerut.

As Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, the Minister in charge of Industries, was indisposed, Mr. Khareghat, Secretary, Industries Department, received the deputationist, Mr. S. Ernest Devalal.

PLEA FOR A FAIR CHANCE.

While reconciling themselves to the new Excise Duty, the representation points out that this has considerably reduced their margin of profit and most of the mills in their area having been newly-started, this blow has fallen heaviest on them. They appeal to the Government, therefore, to afford certain facilities for them so that they may be given a fair chance.

FIXING OF SUGAR PRICES.

The representation adds: "It is learnt that the Government propose to fix a minimum price of sugarcane to be crushed by mills and that for this purpose a sugarcane Fixation Committee has been or is going to be appointed. We feel that in all fairness certain representatives of the Sugar Mills should also be included on the Committee. In this connection, we beg to point out that the forum 8-a according to which the sugarcane prices were fixed last season are not satisfactory and equitable, inasmuch as there are certain basic differences in the net results of the Sugar Mills in Gorakhpur, Central and North-Western U.P." The representation therefore, appeals to the Government not to be too exacting on them while fixing the price of cane in view of certain disadvantages they were labouring under.

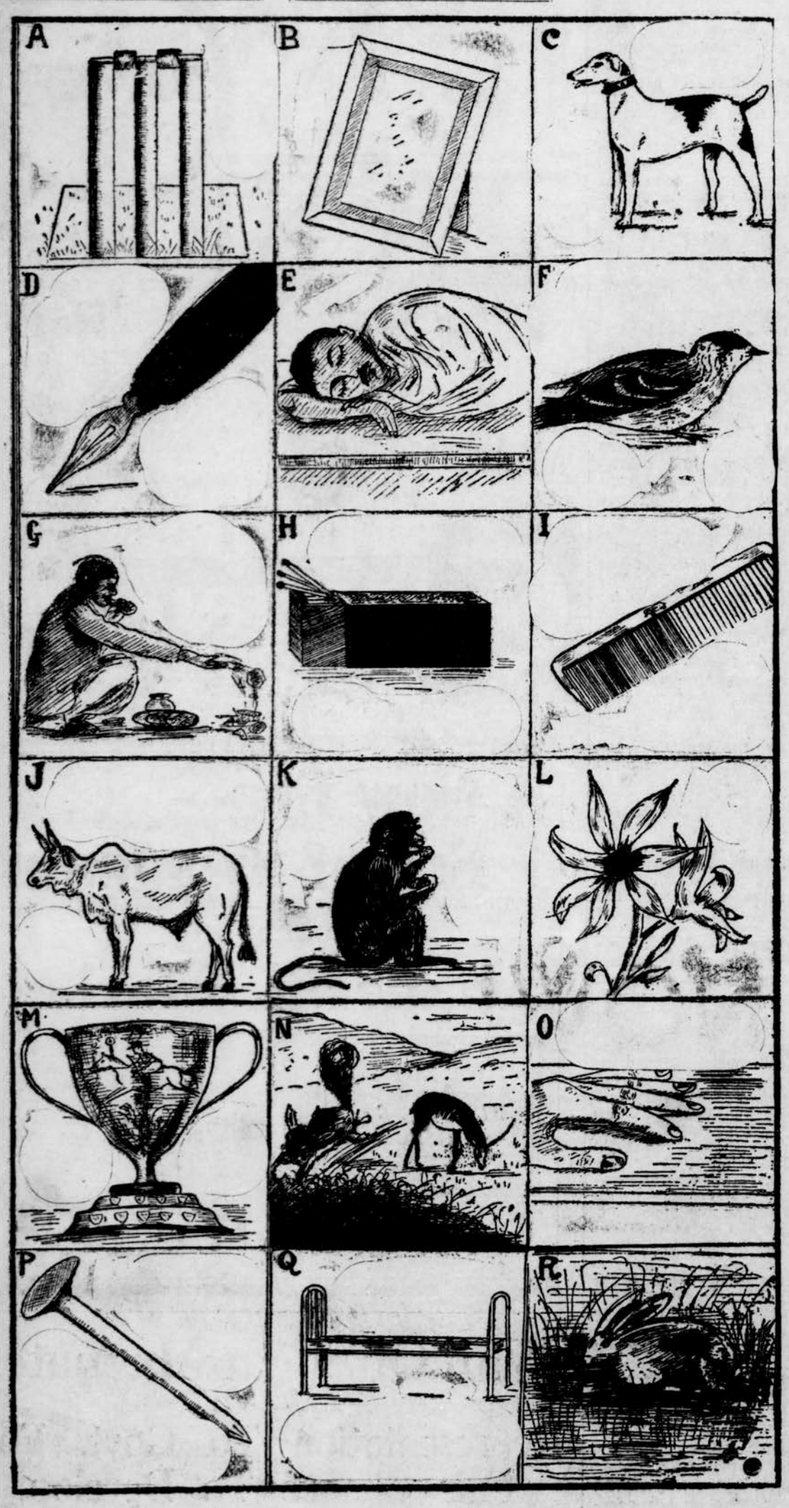
A perplexing problem with which they are confronted is that of disposing off the effluent water, adds the representation.

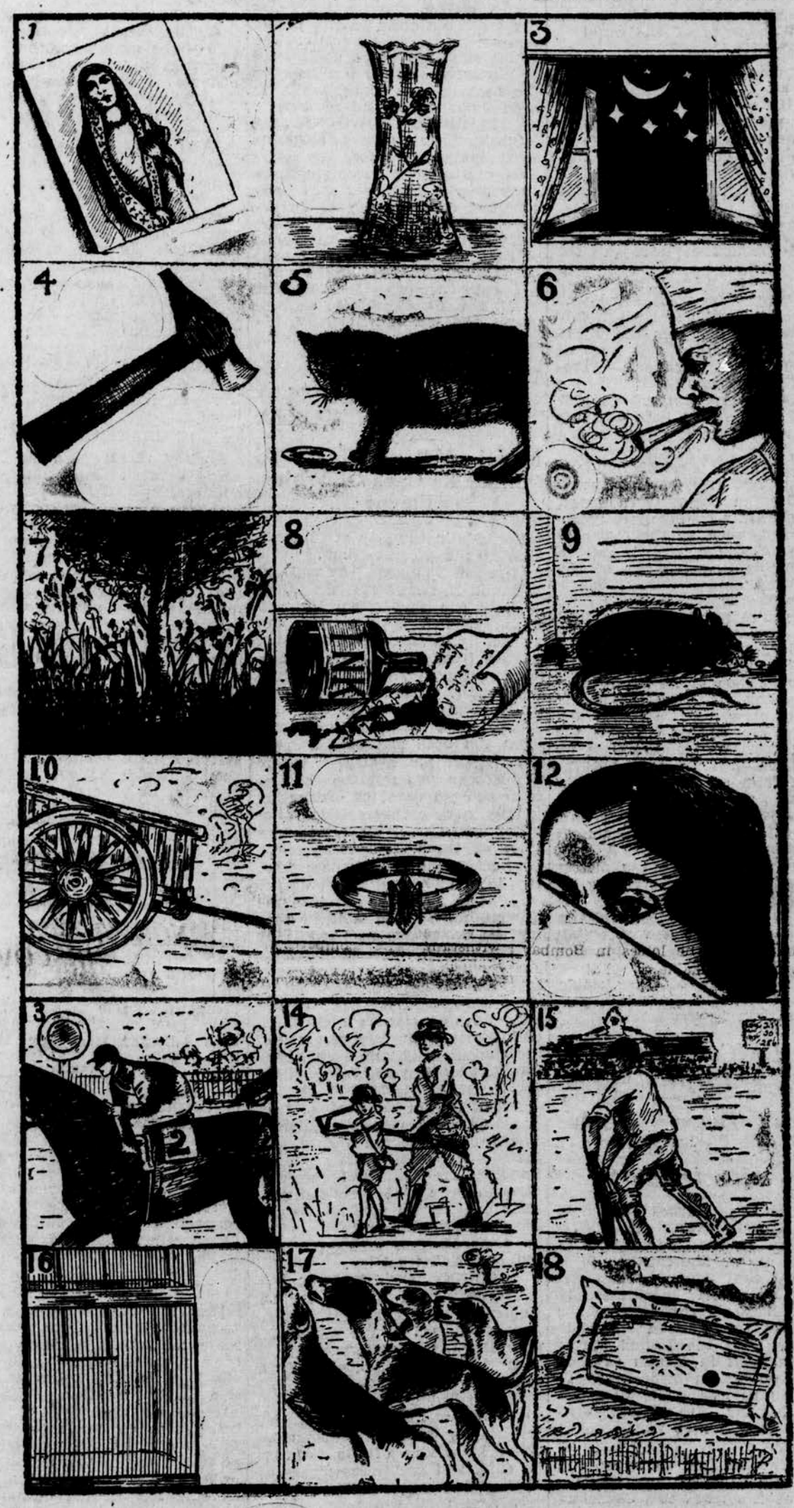
While the District authorities have served them with notices to make certain satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of this water, the irrigation authorities have prohibited the use of their drains for the outlet of this water. They appeal to the Government to make it possible for them to acquire more land under the Land Acquisition Act for the disposal of this water.

The representation also suggests to the Government to open a central distillery for the Sugar Mills in their area for the purpose of making use of the molasses, which, at present, is being wasted.—A.P.

COMBINATION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.





Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutila tions of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	10
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

MONSOON STRONG IN U. P. & PUNJAB

General Rainfall In Bengal And Orissa

POONA, July 8.

Yesterday's shallow depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal crossed the coast and now lies over southwest Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

The monsoon has been strong in the United Provinces and the Punjab and active in northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, and Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Central Provinces, Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan and south Hyderabad and local in upper Burma, Assam, west United Provinces, Central India, Northwest Frontier Province, Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Bihar, Kashmir, Baluchistan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Diamond Island three; Gowa, Bassein, Myitkyina one and a half; Mergui, Amherst, Rangoon and Akyab one; Cox's Bazar four; Cherrapunji three; Sibsagar two; Chittagong, Barisal, Calcutta, Dibrugarh, Chalbasa, Jalpaiguri and Chandbali one; Dehra Dun three; Allahabad, Cawnpore two; Guna one and half; Meerut Seoni, Satna, Mussorie one, Khushab five; Lyalpur four; Simla, Dalhousie, Lahore two; Harnai, Ahmedabad, Sialkot, Miranshah one and half; Mahableshwar four; Belgaum and Khadala one and half.

The monsoon will strengthen generally in Burma and northwest India and be active in the United Provinces, Central parts of the country, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Punjab, lower Sind and along the Northwest Frontier.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and the hill districts, United Provinces and Punjab during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN C. P. TOWN

Numerous Houses Collapse In Katol

NAGPUR, July 7.

Information has reached here that considerable havoc has been caused in Katol town, about 35 miles from Nagpur, owing to heavy rains on the night of Thursday last.

It is reported that following a heavy downpour which commenced in the evening continued till after midnight, two rivers running close to the town were flooded. The water rushed into the houses in the lowlying suburbs of the town with the result that panick-stricken residents ran for shelter to an old dilapidated fort, where they passed the whole night and returned only after the flood had subsided. Others took refuge on tree tops.

Numerous houses are reported to have collapsed, Harijan families being the worst sufferers. The total damage caused is estimated at Rs. 10,000 but no loss of human life has so far been reported.

It is said that a flood of this magnitude was unknown in Katol for the last two decades.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.9 degrees 1.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees 3.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 191 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.08 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.39 inches

Total rainfall during the year 31.88 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 7890 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 4h 39m (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 7th July 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, July 7

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Godavari In Floods

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 7

The Godavari river is in flood, the present level being 50 feet.

Rajahmundry is experiencing frequent showers of rain during the last one week.—United Press.

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TRADE MARK
INHALANT

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First thing every morning put a drop of "VAPEX" on your handkerchief.

Of All Chemists.

No Justification For Cut In Wages

Ahmedabad Labour Answers Millowners' Statement

The Labour Association of Ahmedabad in the course of their reply to the statement of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association state as follows:—

After carefully going through the statement of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, we are in a position to reiterate our conviction that there is no room for justification for any cut in the wages of the Ahmedabad workers. We believe further that a reduction in the present wages would cause serious detriment to the true interests of the Ahmedabad industry.

WAGE-CUT UNCALLED-FOR.

The renewed proposal of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Assbciation for a wage cut is uncalled-for, in view of the recommendation at Patna to work out a scheme of Automatic adjustment of wages. Some progress has already been made in this direction. What remains to be done is to complete this work and report the conclusions, including both—points of agreement and difference, to the Arbitration Board.

BOMBAY'S CASE SUB-JUDICE.

The wage position in Bombay is still under examination and it is proper not to do anything here to prejudice the issue there. It may just be noted, however, that the state of the industry in Bombay, as evidenced by the published losses, for several years in succession, rules out any comparison with Ahmedabad regarding the capacity to pay a certain scale of wages. Between the year 1928 and 1932, the Bombay industry has incurred "a total loss," after charging depreciation of Rs. 1042 lakhs (as calculated by Bombay Millowners' Association) i.e. 66.9 per cent of the paid up capital. During the same period Ahmedabad made "a net profit" of Rs. 296.17 lakhs (after the depreciation charge) i.e. 76.3 per cent of the paid up capital. This is stated without intention to suggest that either the losses in Bombay were unavoidable or that they are, in any sense, a justification for the cuts there. Special significance attaches in this connection to the following statement in the Report of the Inquiry into Wages and Unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry (1934):

INDEX OF PROSPERITY.

"..... An examination of the situation in other centres in this Presidency suggests that trade depression has affected the industry in varying degrees, but that, generally speaking, it enjoys a reasonable measure of prosperity. Therefore, whole trade depresssion undoubtedly affected the Bombay mills, there must be some other special factors to account for the deplorable condition of the Bombay mills if one regards dividends as an index of prosperity. As we have pointed out, the facts could be ascertained only by a close examination of each mill, because there are some mills which have not reduced wages, and yet are paying good dividends. Broadly speaking, however, the explanation appears to be the involved financial position of the mills. A number of mills make a fair trading profit, but these profits are absorbed in the payment of heavy interest charges which entirely wipe out any trading surplus which might otherwise be available for Shareholders."

VAST DISPARITY.

"Another striking feature of the Ahmedabad cotton mill industry is," Says the Wage Inquiry Report, "as we have pointed out, its comparative prosperity in a time of depression."

In the search for an examination of the vast disparity in the condition of industry in Ahmedabad and Bombay, one comes across the figures of losses due to strikes, on page 12 of the report, where it is stated: "In the whole Presidency there were 471 strikes involving 735,758 workers with a time loss of 34,849,898 working days. Of this time loss, Bombay city was resposible for the enormous figure of over 32 million working days, Sholapur for over a million and Ahmedabad for only 133,000.

MORE MILLS.

If one translates this time loss into terms of wages lost by the workers, it is estimated that in these eight years, textile operatives in Bombay have lost about 427½ lakhs of rupees and Sholapur workers about ten lakhs. In Ahmedabad the operatives have lost less than rupees two lakhs, a fact which appears to afford eloquent evidence of the efficacy of Arbitration machinery. It is not possible to work out the loss to the Millowners, but the figure of actual monetary loss must be very large. A definite conclusion of the Report is that "..... one of the factors making for the prosperity of Ahmedabad in competition with other textile centres in the Presidency is the comparative industrial peace which it enjoys." No wonder, then, that it is observed in the report.

"How in the past eight years the centre of gravity of the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency has tended to shift from Bombay to Ahmedabad," while in the course of the last eight years the number of mills and employees declined from 78 to 55 and 1,48,254 to 95,637 respectively in Bombay, Ahmedabad recorded an increase in the number of mills from 59 to 79 and in the number of employees from 55,767 to 80,866.

HIGHER COSTS IN BOMBAY.

It is alleged in the millowners' Statement that owing to the wage cuts in Bombay, the mills there will be able to undersell Ahmedabad in the markets for the output of both the centres. With the saving made in the wage costs, consequent on the reduction in the wages, the cost of production per unit in Bombay is even now considerably higher than Ahmedabad. The Bombay industry in 1932 made a gross loss of Rs. 11 lakhs 31 thousands on a turnover of nearly 22 crores whereas Ahmedabad in the same year made a gross profit of Rs. 1 crore 62 lakhs on a turnover of Rs. 15 crores; on a turnover of Rs. 22 crores, the gross profit in Ahmedabad would in the same ratio have amounted to Rs. 2 crores 37 lakhs. In the conditions of 1932 Bombay stood at a disadvantage of Rs. 2 crores 25 lakhs. It can easily be seen from this that in spite of the cuts in Bombay, Ahmedabad enjoys a marked competitive superiority and there is no reasonable ground for the apprehension that Ahmedabad may not be able to withstand the competition of Bombay.

AHMEDABAD'S ADVANTAGES.

This advantage in favour of Ahmedabad is accounted for by:

(1) Higher relative costs in Bombay, under the following heads:—(i) Cotton (ii) Fuel and Power
(iii) Office charges.
(iv) Bleaching and Dyeing expenses.
(v) Selling charges.
(2) Heavier interest charges.
(3) Lower production per unit of machinery.
(4) Lower relative realization for cloth.

It is important to note that the disparity in the wages between Bombay and Ahmedabad as disclosed in the Report is not really so large as it appears. The figure of average earnings of weavers in Bombay is vitiated by the fact that it includes the wages of two-loom-weavers in rationalized mills working seven hours and others paying extremely low wages to this class of workers to discourage two-looms working and to act as a spur for the adoption of four looms. The average has been unduly depressed by such ridiculously low figures as Rs. 23-10-7, 25-14-0, 26-5-0. etc., per month for two-loom weavers. The Report has made pointed mention of the striking difference in earnings as between different mills. There is on the other hand a considerable number of good mills in Bombay in which the wages of two-loom weavers range between Rs. 45 and 55/ the prevailing scale being no less than in Ahmedabad.

SCALE OF WAGES.

It emerges clearly from the facts that stated in the Wage Inquiry Report that a large part of the difference between Bombay and Ahmedabad wages is due to the larger production and the higher proportion of fine goods in the latter centre. A like difference could be shown to exist in any few mills in Ahmedabad itself for the same reasons. The earnings of the weavers in Ahmedabad are subject to considerably heavier deductions which are not shown in the Report.

The cost of living argument has no force as long as the earnings of the workers are not proved to possess a surplus over a living wage scale and as long, at the same time, as a sliding scale for periodic re-adjustment is not established.

"WELFARE WORK."

The Millowners' Association has cited the welfare work and the beneficial activities carried on by the mills as an argument in support of their proposal for a cut in the wages. It is difficult to understand how the provision of creches, medical aid, in the mills can be put forward as a set off against wages. We appreciate the work done by a few individual mills for the provision of good creches, dispensaries and housing accommodation, but the progress is very tardy and the conditions generally are extremely unsatisfactoy inspite of the Arbitration Award dating back to 1920.

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ANCIENT POT DISCOVERED

Relic Of Gupta Dynasty Of 4th Century A. D.

JODHPUR (By Mail.)

The Archeological Department of Johpur State has recently made an important discovery at Mandor, the ancient capital of Marwar State, situated six miles north of Jodhpur, of a big earthen pot dating back to the later half of the 5th century, A.D., during the reign of the Gupta dynasty (320 A.D. to 455 A.D.).

This discovery was effected when excavations for the garden improvement at Mandor were taking place.

The pot, which measures 4½ feet in height and 3-1/2 feet in breadth, was excavated at a depth of more than 18 feet. The neck of this ancient antiquity was broken while it was being unearthed, and the broken pieces bear two inscriptions in Sanskrit which, it is believed, to be the name of the potter who lived during that period. The whole pot is in good condition.

Along with this discovery, a broken image of an unknown king was also found at the same place.

TAKEN TO JODHPUR.

The antiquities have been brought to Jodhpur and are kept in the museum under the charge of Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu.—A. P.

Serious Lorry Accident

NEW DELHI, July 7.

A serious lorry accident took place yesterday on Delhi-Rohtak Road.

The lorry heavily loaded with passengers suddenly turned turtled a few miles off Delhi. Three women and several men were seriously injured. They were removed to the hospital.

The condition of one woman is reported to be precarious. The lorry was badly damaged.—United Press.

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Jamnadas Mehta's Charge Against India Govt.

"Guilty Of Infringement Of Washington Convention" In Respect Of Railway Management

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's application, at the International Labour Conference for a Commission of Enquiry into the action of the Government of India in discriminating between Railway workers in the matter of the application of the Washington Convention on hours of work, created a sensation to-day in the morning session of the Conference.

MEHTA'S RIGHT ADMITTED.

The Indian Government Delegation earlier in the morning challenged Mr. Jamnadas's right to apply for a commission but later on Mr. Clow openly admitted it. The fact is that, under Article 411 (4) of the Treaty of Versailles, a delegate to the Conference has the right, claimed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to make an application to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation; and Mr. Jamnadas has since also sent a formal letter to the Governing Body in this behalf.

This point in dispute is briefly this:—The Government of India have ratified the Washington Convention several years ago and have also passed the necessary legislation to carry it out; but in applying it to the Railways they have confined its operation to State-managed Railways. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta contended that the Government of India had no such discretion; once it was applied to any Railway it must apply to all Railways. The Government had a right to limit the application by categories of Railway workers, but territorial or administrative limitation was 'ultra vires' as the words of the Convention were "such branches of Railways work as the competent authority might specify."

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. Mehta contended that branches of Railway work meant categories of Railway work not territorial or administrative divisions and that Government by limiting the application to State-managed Railways were guilty of an infringement of the Washington Convention.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also scored on two other occasions. The President, Mr. Justin Godart, who had ruled out of order Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's point about a higher exchange being the cause of rural unemployment in India, subsequently admitted in open session that he was mistaken in his ruling, that the mistake was due to his ignorance of the English language and that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's observations were entirely in conformity with the Standing Orders.

GOVT. & RURAL RELIEF.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also came out triumphant in his tussel with the acting Chairman of the Art. 408 Committee. Here the point was about Mr. Mehta's right to show that the Government of India's relief measures for rural unemployment were insignificant in scope and extent. That the so-called Provincial Famine Codes were so many eyewashes and that the unemployed peasants had really no effective assistance.

The Chairman ruled that the Famine Codes in India had no relevance in a discussion on Art. 408 of the Treaty of the League of Nations.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta challenged the ruling at a subsequent meeting and his appeal was accepted. His point was that since the Government Delegation itself were relying on these codes as a measure of relief, any discussion thereof could not be out of order.

ONE PIE PER HEAD.

The Chairman admitted his error and Mr. Mehta was allowed to raise the whole question before the Conference. He was able to show from a Government Publication that in the year 1930-31, for which the figures were available Government had spent on an average one pie per head of population per year towards relieving Agricultural unemployment.—United Press.

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Year	New Business	Life Fund
1923	23,28,506	4,55,745
1928	41,57,000	12,50,112
1933	62,13,050	28,66,044

Claims paid exceed Rs. 18,00,000

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INEFFICIENT BOMBAY MILLS

(Continued from Page 16)

had done so, while in nine cases we were told that the mills were making losses and wage reductions were the only hope of saving the mills.

The Explanation

"So far as could be ascertained, the trade depression referred to by the Mill-owners was not a depression peculiar to Bombay City. That is to say, the trade depression was the same as that experienced in the rest of the world and particularly in the cotton textile industry. An examination of the situation in other centres in this Presidency suggests that trade depression has affected the industry in varying degrees, but that, generally speaking, it enjoys a reasonable measure of prosperity. Therefore, while trade depression has undoubtedly affected the Bombay mills, there must be some other special factors to account for the deplorable condition of the Bombay mills, if one regards dividends as the index of prosperity. As we have pointed out, the facts could be ascertained only by a close examination of each mill, because there are some mills which have not reduced wages and yet are paying good dividends. Broadly speaking, however, the explanation appears to be the involved financial position of the mills. A number of them make a fair trading profit but those profits are absorbed in the payment of heavy interest charges, which entirely wipe out any trading surplus which might otherwise be available for shareholders.

"Apart from the financial situation, a cursory examination of the working of some mills suggests that some measure of rationalization in manufacturing and selling methods might be helpful to the industry. Here, again, it is not possible to generalise, but undoubtedly many mills make no attempt to specialise in their production and produce the lowest counts as well as the highest, and weave a bewildering variety of cloth. Another factor which has depressed the market in Bombay was the practice of one big group of mills now in liquidation of selling its production at whatever they could get for it, irrespective of the effect of such a suicidal policy on their own finances or on the market generally.

"It has also been represented to us that the prices realised for cloth would be better if the selling organization was of a different character. There also appears to be room for economy in the purchase of cotton."

Administrative Defects

The defects in the administration of the Bombay industry, which the report brings to light, are:—

(1) Uneconomical purchase of cotton,
(2) abnormally low realisation for cloth,
(3) inefficient methods of manufacture, and
(4) costly selling system.

Heavier expense of fuel and power and the burden of office charges may be added to this list, as stated in the Tariff Board report.

What these defects and shortcomings cost to the industry and what saving may result from their removal, are capable of being reckoned in money with a rough approximation. The cardinal points in the administration of the cotton industry are:

(1) The purchase of cotton,
(2) the sale of cloth and yarn, and
(3) efficiency of production per spindle or loom.

The textile mills in Bombay made an outlay of nearly Rs. 11 crores on raw materials and realised from the sale of cloth and yarn a sum of nearly Rs. 22 crores in 1932. It calls for very little imagination to appreciate what tremendous handicap it may mean to an industry if there is a slight ineptitude in the handling of its transactions in respect of cotton and cloth. A per cent. more on the sale proceeds means a gain of Rs. 22 lacs, and a per cent. less, a loss of Rs. 22 lacs. In cotton, the difference of a per cent. would mean about Rs. 11 lacs more or less for the industry. Can it be said that, if a little more care and a little more effort were put into the improvement of the methods of purchase and sale, it would not be possible to save for the industry about 5 per cent. in cotton and about 2 per cent. in cloth? Those who claim acquaintance with the inner working of the industrial machine here, declare with confidence that, given normal business efficiency and honesty, a saving of Rs. 1 crore could be secured without much difficulty.

Where Economy Is Possible

The Tariff Board report of 1932 gives a statement of comparative costs. The charges incidental to selling constitute, according to this report, 7 per cent. of the manufacturing cost in Bombay as against 1.10 per cent. in Ahmedabad. If the expenditure on this item could be brought down in Bombay to the level of Ahmedabad, a net saving of about Rs. 70 lacs would result. The outlay on power in the Bombay mills forms 10.8 per cent. of the manufacturing cost, whereas at Ahmedabad it is stated as 8.7 per cent., leading this to an excess in the cost in Bombay to the extent of nearly Rs. 30 lacs. Expenditure on a small item like packing, which is 2.50 per cent. in Bombay and 1-60 per cent. in Ahmedabad, would enable a saving of about Rs. 10 lacs. These three items alone offer scope for economies totalling over Rs. 1 crore. If just about a half of the possibilities in this direction as well as with regard to cloth and cotton could be realised, the gross loss of Rs. 11 lacs, which the Bombay industry incurred in the year 1933, would be converted into a gross profit of about Rs. 1 crore. A large part of the office charges in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 13 lacs, would further be saved if the mill-owners were to abolish their offices in the Fort and to conduct their business on the mill premises. In the appraisement of the far-reaching beneficial influence on the industry of this reform, the direct saving in money is only a minor consideration. If the agents take personal interest in the day-to-day administration of the mills and exercise supervision over the operations, they may succeed in stopping leakages and eliminating a good deal of unnecessary waste. The result would be a considerable reduction in costs per unit production and little increased margin of gross profits.

Is it not evident that, with better management of the industry, the mills in Bombay could have avoided making any cut at all and would have even now been in a position to restore the cut completely, placing the industry at the same time on a much sounder footing than it stood before.

Cocanada, July 7.—Mallavarapu Satyanarayana, a local bullion merchant was arrested in connection with robbery of currency notes valuing Rs. 34,000 from a banker's clerk in a train from Madras to Nellore on July 3 last.—United Press.

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The company is making satisfactory progress, and the following figures will bear testimony to the increasing popularity of this Company in the country.

Year.	No. of policies	Amount assured
1929	2078	Rs. 31,70,500
1931	2574	Rs. 40,17,100
1933	2820	Rs. 45,30,575

The company has 20 branches in all the principal cities in India. The following remarks from the Actuary's report are worthy of note:—

"I have to congratulate you on the progress made during the last four years. Your first bonus in 1926 was at the rate of Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 9 per thousand per year. Three years later in 1929 you were able to increase it to Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 and now you are in a position to pay Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 so that in seven years' time you have virtually doubled the rates."

He further says:—

"As compared with the size of your premium rates relatively to those of other companies, your participating policy-holders are getting quite a substantial rate of bonus."

The Company is run on strictly conservative lines with due regard to the safety of its policy-holders' funds, increasing its strength from year to year.

The Directors are very careful in selecting the risk, and they are not after showing very large and spectacular figures on their books.

The expenses are being gradually reduced in spite of substantial increae in business which results in better quality of business, the claims being much below their expected average, and the management is trying their level best to reduce the expenses still further.

The company has up to date facilities attached to its policies.

The investment of the Company's funds has been diverted to useful channels, such as, investments in housing schemes on co-operative lines, and the Company is making a welcome departure and is proving its usefulness as a public utility institution for the benefit of the policy-holders.

The company has various schemes of benefits for its large staff and agents.

The company has broken all its previous records by writing a new business of Rs. 62 lakhs out of which policies were issued for over 45 lakhs; Life Fund increased from 25 lakhs to 29 lakhs, and a dividend at 6 1/4 per cent paid to the shareholders with the bonus being paid at the rate of Rs. 14 and 18 on endowment and whole life policies respectively.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
JULY 7.

Mirpura, Lilies, Moulmein.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Bandra, Dunbrook, Busrah.
Clan Macbride, Jones Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
JULY 8.

British Captain, Thomas, Abadan.
Jehangir, Clifton, Mauritius.
Alipore, Harvar, Karachi.
Howra, Kingcome, Bhavnagar.

S S Mirpura.—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Mirpura, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra.—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Macbride.—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macbride, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S British Captain:—The A P O Co.'s steamer British Captain sailed yesterday for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir.—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alipore.—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Alipore, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Howra.—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Howra, sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 7.

S S Bhutan for London.—20 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 40 bales animal skins, M R Shaffi & Co.; 90 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.; 72 bags groundnut seed, S B Torney; 500 bags masoor, T S Thadani & Sons; 30 bags masoor, B Trikamlal; 39 bales cotton rags, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 3 cases cotton fruits, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 28 bags henna powder, 14 bags henna leaves and 16 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons; 100 cases cashewnuts, S B Torney.

For Marseilles.—20 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool.—6650 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, and 10 bales cotton fly, N Narottamdas & Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 10 bales wool raw, Eastern Wood Tdg. Co.; 12 bales woollen rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Manchester.—10 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 34 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 30 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Glasgow.— 14350 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Barcelona:—85 bales cotton waste, and 130 bales cotton yarn, Eastern Tdg. Agency.; 65 bales woollen rags, C Nandlal and Co; 593 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, B Curmdas & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, G K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool.—2560 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Marseilles:—1318 bags grd.-nut seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Ranenfels, for Hamburg:—952 bags grd.-nuts Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—30 bales cotton fly, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

For Antwerp:—3420 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 65 bales cotton waste and 91 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

S S India, for Genoa:—1334 bgs groundnut seed, C Gianchand.

For Marseilles:—2560 bags grd.-nuts, K Devchand.

S S Victoria, for Genoa:—1200 bags linseed, B Maheshwari; 1045 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co; 2370 bags linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Izmir:—20 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—30 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co; 93 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Famagusta:—12 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Port Said:—16 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Naples:—220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

S S Skuld, for Melbourne:—204 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.

For Sydney:—62 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Toyama Maru, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 140 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 7.

S S Tarantia; Agents Grahams Tdg. Co., from Liverpool:—350 cases cottons, 27 c|s art silk and cotton goods, 129 c|s cotton yarn, 205 c|s machinery, 80 cases silk yarn, 50 cases newspapers, 30 cases lamps, 35 cases beer, 440 cases starch, 500 c|s pipes, 207 c|s tiles, 789 c|s tyres, 86 cases whisky, 20 c|s colour, 133 c|s insulators, 40 c|s China clay, 35 c|s accumulators, 37 cases wool tops, 41 cases bedsteads, 100 bags salt, 2570 bgs and 2482 drums chemicals, 2500 bundles galvd sheets, 157 bdls st. hooks, 35 cases cottons, 220 bundles st. bars, 65 c|s sugar machinery, 406 cases sewing machinery, 119 c|s sewing cotton thread, 424 cases tubes, 80 c|s ale, 70 c|s E'ware, 25 cases whisky, 50 dms coal pitch, 100 bales newspapers, 64 drums disinfectant, 64 cases tyres, 386 c|s cisterns.

For Swansea:—525 bundles Y M sheets, 1200 bundles copper sheets, 750 bundles G C Sheets, 160 bdls poles, 113 bdls hooks, 57 bdls wedges, 571 bundles tin-plates, 4085 bundles B S sheets, 2409 ingots copper.

From Alexandria:—55 bales cotton.

S S City of Cairo; Agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—28 cases tallow, 35 c|s fish, 100 c|s buffers, 30 c|s paper, 54 c|s glass ware, 447 c|s E'ware, 108 c|s cisterns, 570 c|s machinery, 158 c|s piping, 108 c|s cisterns, 190 c|s cotton p.-goods, 25 c|s cottons, 59 c|s cotton yarn, 30 c|s whisky, 137 c|s insulators, 15 c|s beer, 116 cases biscuits, 145 cases casings, 162 c|s Q'oats, 39 c|s motor cars, 195 c|s skimmed milk, 65 cases art silk yarn, 191 bundles steel sheets, 87 bdls wire-netting, 1383 bdls hooks, 250 bdls steel, 45 dms ship's composition, 155 drums lub. grease, 300 drums lub. oil, 40 dms dyes, 1353 dms chemicals, 970 dms paint, 159 cases tiles, 125 c|s tyres

From Marseilles:—14 cases oil-cloth, 15 c|s cheese, 105 c|s silk thread, 186 c|s mineral water, 19 c|s tools.

From Port Said:—64 bags grd.-nut seed, 25 bales cotton.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 6.

	Season To-date.	This week	Corresponding Season 1932|33	Corresponding Week 1933	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,978	81	13,525	184	bales
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,487	50	5,935	151	bales
Exports from U.S. Ports	7,432	87	8,008	159	bales
Of which to Japan	1,808	20	1,564	11	bales
Of which to China	346	18	287	—	bales
Of which to Great Britain	1,260	15	1,424	42	bales
Of which to Germany	1,386	8	1,853	35	bales
Stock at New York	——	59	——	178	bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2,529	——	3,390	bales
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	——	1,208	——	1,310	bales
World's visible supply	——	7,963	——	8,789	bales
Of which American cotton	——	5,664	——	6,932	bales
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	12,867	142	13,388	294	bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,586	55	8,713	81	bales

N.B. All Figures are in thou sands.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Continental Demand For Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co have issued the following report dated London June 20:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England sold reserve against notes amounted to £191,410,683 on the 13th inst., as compared with £191,333,148 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of £49,480 in bar god.

In the open market about £2,900,000 of bar gold was disposed of during the week. There was a good demand from the Continent which seemed to coincide with the date of the repayment of the Dutch loan to the French Government.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Per ounce fine	Equivalent value of £. Sterling
June 14th	137/8½d	12/4.06d
June 15th	137/8¼d	12/4.06½
June 16th	137/9d	12/4.01d
June 18th	137/9d	12/4.01d
June 19th	137/9½d	12/3.97d
June 20th	137/10½d	12/3.88d.
Average	137/9.17d	12/4.00d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from midday on the 11th inst. to midday on the 18th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	805,103
France	18,808
Switzerland	645,020
Belgium	8,784
Venezuela	16,024
Peru	24,456
British South Africa	1,517,698
British West Africa	118,493
British India	420,197
British Malaya	18,200
Australia	163,175
Tanganyika Territory	9,606
Other countries	21,562
	£3,787,126

EXPORTS.

	£.
Netherlands	34,395
France	23,431
Switzerland	6,929
United States of America	1,686,167
Other countries	520
	£1,751,442

The s.s. "Mantua" which sailed from Bombay on the 16th inst. carries gold to the value of about £489,000, of which £473,000 is consigned to London and £16,000 to New York.

The following are the details of the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold for May 1934:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
British West Africa	332,513
Union of South Africa	7,254,983
Southern Rhodesia	508,329
British India	2,576,191
British Malaya	78,241
Australia	590,486
New Zealand	63,294
Canada	11,936
British West India Islands And British Guiana	15,549
Germany	1,604,677
Netherlands	172,512
Belgium	9,661
France	306,234
Switzerland	226,400
Iraq	49,385
China	406,632
Egypt	13,125
United States of America	341,250
Venezuela	44,666
Other countries	121,952
	£14,728,366

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	2,318
Poland	31,670
Netherlands	111,238
Belgium	9,800
France	6,296,369
Switzerland	47,766
United States of America	1,334,585
Other countries	7,348
SILVER.	£7,841,094

During the past week sales have been rather restricted and a moderate speculative demand has been sufficient to maintain a steady tone. Buyers have not been disposed to press the market unduly, but offerings have been readily absorbed. China and New York have taken little interest, but the Indian Bazaars have again worked both ways. The undertone remains firm.

It is reported that the Silver Purchase Bill was signed by President Roosevelt last night. It will be remembered that the Act provides for a tax of 50 per cent. on profits accruing from dealings in Silver and a code of regulations has been promulgated governing the operation of this tax.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 11th inst. to midday on the 18th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Soviet Union (Russia)	22,800
Belgium	2,800
Japan	18,667
British India	5,555
Australia	13,356
Canada	7,545
British West Africa	1,870
Other countries	6,152
	£78,745

EXPORTS.

	£.
Sweden	3,100
Norway	1,061
Austria	2,812

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	£ 80. 0.0
Bengal Iron 7.1/2 per cent Preference	£ 0. 9.0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£102. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0 15.6
Cables and Wireless 7.1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock	£ 14.15.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 2.13.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1. 6.9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0. 6.3
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 68.10.0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	£ 1. 6.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6.11.0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 50.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£134. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1.19.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 2.9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent. Debs.	£104.10.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£ 1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Deb.	£ 32. 0.0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	£111. 0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£112. 0.0

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 6

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Jawar Rs. 10, 11
Bajara Rs. 13, 14
Tuar Rs. 16, 17
Dhana Rs. 20, 29
Ajavan Rs. 15, 19
Tilseed Rs. 28 35
Linseed bolt brown Rs. 24 26
Maka Rs. 5, 6
Oil cakes Rs. 13, 17
Cotton seed Rs. 10, 11
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 78, 85
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 67, 76
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 85 srs. 10/12
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 10/12
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 3
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton 8 as to 1/8
Bharmal 7 as to 1/10
Otur Brand 8 as to 1/4
Chandra Brand 8 as to 1/12
Shares:—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 28
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 105
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 106
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 101
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 73
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 102
50 United Profitable Agricultural Co. Ltd. 50
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 1
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 18/12
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14
5 Indora Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per ola 35
Silver per 100 tolas 9 as to 10 as.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, July 5.

	This week.
Total bullion	£192,200,000
Public deposits	£ 26,700,000
(a) Other deposits	£132,400,000
Government securities	£ 82,800,000
(b) Other securities	£ 27,900,000
Notes and coins	£ 66,400,000
Notes in circulation	£385,800,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	41.72 p.c.
(a) Other deposits, including bankers	£ 94,900,000
(b) Other securities, including discounts and advances	£ 17,100,000
United States of America	97,175
Bombay (via other ports)	3,100
Irish Free State	10,348
Other countries	3,104
	£120,700

Coins at face value.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery	Two months Delivery
June 14th	19.7/8d	19.15/16d
June 15th	19.13/16d	19.7/8d
June 16th	19.11/16d	19.3/4d
June 18th	19.11/16d	19.3/4d
June 19th	19.13/16d	19.7/8d
June 20th	19.7/8d	19.15/16d
Average	19.792d	19.854d

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine)

	Cts.
June 13th	45½
June 14th	45½
June 15th	45.3/16
June 16th	45.1/16
June 18th	45.1/16
June 19th	45.3/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 14th inst. to the 20th inst. was dolls. 5.05-3/8 and the lowest dolls. 5.03-1/8.

The Stocks in Shanghai on the 15th inst. consisted of about 117,500,000 ounces in sycee, 380,000,000 dollars and 29,100,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 118,800,000 ounces in sycee, 388,000,000 dollars and 28,400,000 ounces in bar silver on the 9th inst.

SMALL ARRIVALS OF SUGAR FROM JAVA

Offices Selling Forward

Bombay, July 6.

The Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay has issued the following weekly report:—

Throughout the week under review, our market remained good for near positions because the arrivals from Java were not heavy. As regards forward positions, offices are sellers at Rs. 4 from July to December shipments. There has been no change in 'Nivas' limits, F. 3.60 remaining for West coast and F. 3.70 for East coast We have been getting some cargo of British Refined sugar which includes some lower quality Besides this, Mozambique Sugar is being imported by Each Mail. Out of the total arrivals of 15,000 bags of polished sugar, about 12,000 bags have been stored in bonded ware-house. A small quantity of Egyptian Sugar is expected to arrive in Bombay. One of the Importing Houses is holding about 15,000 bags of Indian sugar which it is keen to dispose of. Thus our market is not likely to improve in near future.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14 and Rs. 13/15.
May Rs. 4/1/6 and Rs. 4/1/3.
June Rs. 4/1 and Rs. 4/0/6.
July-Sept. Rs. 4 and 3/15/9.
Oct-Dec. Rs. 4 and Rs. 4.
African Rs. 13/15 and Rs. 13/14/9.
Britania Rs. 15/7 and Rs. 15/16.
British Refined Sugar:—Rs. 14/15 and Rs. 14/4.

Arrivals:—S. S. Karanja arrived during the week with about 10,000 bags of African Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/3 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4/1/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. India Rs. 4/1/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 4/1/3 per cwt. F B. H.
Shipment. May Rs. 4/1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 4/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt. F. B. H.
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—
Rs. 15/7 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/5 per cwt.
Swadeshi:—
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/2/6 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutai Mill Rs. 22 per six mds.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 20.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July-Aug. sellers 20.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July sellers 23/9.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA MEMORANDUM

Bombay, June 29.

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 1,02,80,000 Increase.
Other Deposits Rs. 3,87,000 Increase.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 5,87,54,000 Decrease.
Loans Rs. 8,04,000 Decrease.
Cash Credits Nil.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 78,32,000 Decrease.
Cash Rs. 2,27,97,000 Increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India Rs. 5,00,-00,000 Increase.
Percentage 26.19

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, June 29.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 29th June 1934.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	7,98,56,000
Other deposits	74,43,23,000
Sundries	2,12,61,000
Total Rupees	95,39,40,000
The above balance sheet includes:—	
Deposits in London	£ 868,900
Advances and Investments in London	£1,559,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 55,900
Percentage 26.19. Bank Rate 3 1|2 p.c.	
ASSETS	Rs.
Government securities	39,10,71,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	——
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	9,50,00,000
Loans	2,36,61,000
Cash credits	15,77,33,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,35,33,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32,06,000
Bullion	——
Dead Stock	2,52,56,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	——
Sundries	1,23,19,000
Balances with other Banks	7,01,000
Total Rupees	73,24,80,000
Cash	22,14,60,000
Total Rupees	95,39,40,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 7.

July	11.82
October	12.04
December	12.19
Middling Spot	11.97
New York, 10.55 a.m. July:—	
December	Closed.
New York, Noon Call, July:—	
December	Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON STATISTICS
New York, July 7.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain, nil.
Day's exports to the Continent, 4,000 bales.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, July 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard:—
No. 25 C & F Calcutta, per cwt. unchanged.
C & F Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.
C & F Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 7.

June, 1934,		—
July, 1934,		6.33
August, 1934,		6.33
September, 1934,		6.31
October, 1934,		6.29
November, 1934,	6.32	6.24
December, 1934,		6.24
January, 1935,	6.27	6.24
February, 1935		6.24
March, 1935		6.25
April, 1935,		6.25
May, 1935,		6.25
June, 1935,		6.24
Middling Spot,		6.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 7.

Sakellaridis, July 1934	8.00
October, 1934	8.15
November, 1934	818.
December, 1934	8.21
January, 1935	8.24.
March, 1935	8.29
May 1935	8.34
F. G. F. Spot	8.20

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10¼.

LONDON RUBBERS.
London, July 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 7¼.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 7.

Silver—Quietly steady.
Spot 20 13/16
Forward, 20 15/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/17 10½

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 7.

October	12.05
December	12.19
January	12.25
March	12.34
May	12.42
Middling Spot	12.10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0/15/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1/1/16 per cent. to 1/1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0/3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0/3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 7.

T. T. London on:—
Berlin, 13.16½
Amsterdam 7.44½
Brussels, 21.59
Madrid, 36.95½
Milan, 58.81
Berne, 15.50½
Paris, 76.50
Prague, 121/62 (121.62).
T. T. London on New York, Closing rate, 5.0 5/16.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 7.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.90
Fine (Good Staple)	5.05
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.20
OOMRA:—	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.42
Fine	3.52
Superfine	3.62
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82

SEEDS.
Liverpool, July 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, no offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July/Aug. sellers £9/8/9.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Cont't) c.i.f. ton, July/Aug. sellers £10/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, July/Aug. sellers £11/12/6.
Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July/Aug. sellers £10/5/0.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, July/Aug. sellers £12/0/0.
Linseed Oil, named, London, per cwt., July paid 19/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. value 20 1½.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934

Gloomy Prospects Of Colonial Indians

Sastri On India Office Attitude

Why Right Of Retaliation Denied?

WHITE LABOUR POLICY UNDER X-RAY

COIMBATORE, July 7.

The Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who was the first Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, states as follows on the Colonisation Committee report:

The Committee whose report has just been published included an Indian of undoubted public spirit and patriotism, Mr. S R Naidu, and he has signed it along with others. We may therefore expect the Report to state the facts fairly and to make recommendations favourable to the Indian community.

NOT FOR S. AFRICA ONLY

This expectation is fulfilled in a great measure. The Committee state expressly what is commonly ignored, namely, that investigation of (likely) countries is to be made jointly by the Government of India and the Union Government and that the resulting scheme, if any, should be for the benefit of Indians alike from this country and from South Africa. To put it in another and perhaps clearer way, the scheme as conceived by the Round Table Conference of 1932 is for the two countries together and not for Suoth Africa only.

WHITE LABOUR POLICY

The Committee likewise admit that the Indian community are in acute economic distress accentuated by the White Labour policy now in vogue in the Union. Are the Government of India now in a position to join in a large inquiry into the conditions obtaining in North Borneo, New Guinea and other countries mentioned in the Report. Is it possible for them to encourage and foster the large colonisation scheme for their nationals? Is public opinion likely to favour a novel project of this nature? Is the financial condition of the country such as to justify any considerable outlay in this direction? None of these vital questions can be answered in the affirmative. I cannot think that the Government of India is likely to take their part in the issue of a Joint Committee of Inquiry. If so, the inquiry and the resulting scheme could be undertaken only by the Union Government acting on their own.

WHAT SHOULD INDIANS DO?

If they decide to pursue the matter by themselves what should the Indian community do It is a tremendous responsibility to give advice in hypothetical conditions. It must be remembered that when the Preliminary Committee that has just reported was first appointed, the South African Indian Congress gave its co-opration only because in decisive stages of the matter the India Government were also to take their full share.

If owing to the peculiar conjunction of circumstances in this country, our Government find themselves unable to fulfil their original undertaking, our countrymen there will be fully justified in completely revising their attitude. Above all, they must consider the nature of the colonisation scheme and the irreducible requirements thereof. These are of adequate financial assistance to intending emigrants and the ability and willingness of their Government to look after them and their welfare in new lands which they colonise.

UNION GOVTS. DUTY.

The position is accepted in this report that the present Indian population is 80 per cent, colonial born. If the Union Government having the interests of this community at heart promote the scheme of colonisation abroad for them, they must be prepared not only to provide intending emigrants with the initial capital but to watch their progress anxiously and step in at every stage to solve their difficulties and relieve their sufferings by advice, exercise of diplomatic influence and other such steps.

PROSPECTS NOT BRIGHT.

Is it conceivable that the Union Government would take up this attitude of fatherly protection? If they were likely to do so in the least, they would not be anxious to get rid of them, and we should not have heard of this Committee or of its Report. It does not seem to me to be probable that even if the Union Government seriously contemplated the scheme of colonisation, the Indian community would look upon it with any favour. The result would be, that the Union Government baulked in this attempt, may fall back on their old policy, which has kept alive for so many years the feeling of animosity between the races. The two Governments will once more have to consult together and explore afresh whatever avenues there may be of reconciliation. The prospects are by no means bright.

Two circumstances, somewhat germane to the subject, may finally be mentioned, one favourable and the other unfavourable. Mr. Hoffmeyer, the present Minister of the Interior in the Union Government, has given proof of courage and magnanimity in his treatment of the Indian question and his influence is likely to be exerted on the side of fair play.

ATTITUDE OF INDIA OFFICE

On the other hand, the present India Office, which seems to be tightening its hold on the Government of India, has not shown itself ever friendly to the Indian cause. We have not had time to forget that it has seriously proposed to deny in the new Constitution the right of retaliation to the Government of India when they find their Nationals not well-treated in other parts of the Empire.—United Press.

AFTER YEAR'S DETENTION

AMRITSAR, July 7.

Sardar Vasdev Singh, who was arrested in July last year and is now being detained in Lahore Central Jail as a State prisoner, was interviewed by his sister and maternal uncle.

According to them the Sardar has lost his health and proper facilities are not being provided for by the authorities for interviews, especially with women relatives.

At the time of interview one guard sits very near by and hears the talk.—United Press.

GANDHIJI UNDER EXAMINATION BY YOUTHS

Mahatma Gandhi solving the question paper set by the youths of Bhavnagar during his recent visit to the State.

Gandhiji Bursts Into Peals Of Laughter

Jammed By Crowds, Karachi Mayor Could Not Reach Platform And Forced To Read Address From Balcony

KARACHI, July 7.

The Corporation compound and the vicinity was thronged with huge crowds when Gandhiji made his first public appearance in Karachi this evening to receive the civic address.

Long before the appointed time all approaches to the compound were barred and rush outside was so great that all traffic had to be suspended for a few minutes.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Amrithlai Thakker fought their way up the tastefully decorated platform where a 'shamiana' had been erected. The Mayor Mr. Jamshed Mehta was jammed by the crowd and finding the passage to the platform blocked he read the civic address from the balcony on the first floor much to Gandhiji's amusement. Gandhiji burst into loud peals of laughter for the Mayor's plight. The loud-speaker which was installed failed and Gandhiji's words were drowned by the din and rear of the crowd which swelled and surged forwards towards the platform.

Replying to the address Mahatmaji in a few words said tat Municipalities could considerably help the Harijan cause.

The Municipal address which was printed on Khadi was presented to Mahatmaji along with a silver tray with the Corporation building embossed in it. This, when auctioned fetched Rs. 150. The Municipality fervently prayed that Gandhiji might be given a long life, full of health and energy for work in the cause of the progress of humanity and alleviation of human suffering.—A. P.

BEFORE GANDHIJI'S ARRIVAL

Lahore City Fathers Decide To Remetal Golbag-Lajpatrai Hall Road

LAHORE, July 7.

With one dissentient voice the Lahore Municipality decided this evening to undertake repair and remetalling of the road leading to Lajpat Rai Hall from Golbagh in view of Mahatmaji's ensuing visit to Lahore and his stay in Lajpat Rai Hall.

The Municipality further decided that this work should be completed before Mahatmaji's arrival and the work be commenced immediately.

The Municipality also decided to spend Rs. 1,45,000 on construction of tube wells in civil stations and repair of those in the city.—United Press.

LAHORE PROGRAMME MAY BE CHANGED

Gandhiji's Party Shows Signs Of Exhaustion

LAHORE, July 7.

It is understood that information has been received from Mahatma's party that Gandhiji is feeling greatly exhausted and will not be able to stand the strain of a heavy programme during his Lahore visit next week.

The Gandhi Reception Committee consider that changes are necessary in his Lahore programme in the light of this information.

It is likely that several items on the programme will be deleted.—A. P.

RECEPTION TO MAHATMA IN LAHORE

Invitations To Punjab Congressmen Issued

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

With a view to take advantage of Gandhiji's presence in Lahore, Congress workers from all over the province have been invited by the Provincial Congress Committee, to meet him on 17th instant. Over 100 invitations have been extended to-day from the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. Two hours have been allotted to the Congress workers' interview with Gandhiji.—A. P.

MAHATMA AND SANATANISTS

Reception Arrannged At Lahore

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Prominent workers of the Sanatan Dharam Political League have left for various places in the Punjab in connection with the arrangements for the reception at the railway station to Gandhiji and also to raise funds for the purse they are presenting to him.

It is understood that Sanatanist Pundits will be received Gandhiji at the railway station by putting the "tilak" on his forehead. About 200 volunteers of the Mahabir Dal from all parts of the Province will salute him at the railway station.—A. P.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA 'PHONE SERVICE

Present Facilities To Be Increased Four-fold

CALCUTTA, July 8

It is understood that the present facilities of Trunk Telephone Service between Calcutta and Bombay are shortly to be increased four-fold as the telegraph department is engaged in installing three additional channels between Calcutta and Bombay which should be available for use a month hence.

The duration of calls which was limited due to pressure of traffic, will no longer be therefore restricted.—United Press.

6 INJURED IN JUTE PRESS RIOT

Police Effect 9 Arrests And Quell Disturbance

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Six persons were seriously injured in a riot that occurred this morning in Calcutta Hydraulic Jute Press between two sections of labourers following a quarrel among themselves over the daily work.

The labourers were joined by outside sympathisers and a large crowd gathered soon when soda-water bottles, brickbats and stones were pelted and lathis used. Police soon arrived, quelled the disturbance, made nine arrests and removed the injured to hospital.

Partial work has now been resumed in the Mill.—United Press.

QUIT ORDER FOR JAIL BIRD

KARACHI, July 7.

Under the "Foreigners Act" the Commissioner-in-Sind has ordered a notorious resident of Jamnagar, named Harji to leave the limits of Sind.

According to him he is an old jail bird, having 11 previous convictions to his credit. His two sons are also birds of the same feather and are in the Borstol Reformatory.—United Press

PREPARING FOR GANDHIJI'S VISIT

Pt. Kunzru Going To Benares

BENARES, July 7.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the United Provinces Harijan Sewak Sangha is arriving at Benares after finishing his work in Cawnpore tonight.

It is understood he is coming here to consult with the local workers and make adequate arrangements for Mahatmaji's forthcoming visit to Benares.—United Press.

"No Rest Till Purna Swaraj Is Attained"

Kaka Kalelkar Hoists Flag At Karachi

NATIONAL MOVEMENT LIKE THAT OF CHARKA ALWAYS STEADY AND FORWARD

KARACHI, July 8.

Performing the flag hoisting ceremony this morning, Kaka Kalelkar said:—

During his association with the national movement for the past 30 years, he had seen many "swells and lulls" but the wave of enthusiasm did not elate him and the wave of depression did not put him down. He found that their movement had all along been steady and forward. In that faith he worked.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FLAG.

The wheel in the tricolour flag also represented the same type of motion and every time the thread snaps they join it again. As he contemplated the flags of various nations he found some had got birds and beasts on them, and others implements of butchery, namely, swords and cannons. Only two nations in the world had civilised emblems, namely, Russia and India. Russia got hammer and sickle and India got the wheel representing labour co-operation. If they had stopped to-day, it was only to gather strength. They shall only rest till the goal of Purna Swaraj was attained.

BHULABHAI AT COIMBATORE

Leaves For Madras After Addressing Public Meeting

COIMBATORE, July 7

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board and Sjt. Rajagopalachariar arrived here this morning after visiting Madura and Trichonopoly.

Sjt. Bhulabhai will address a public meeting this evening inaugurating the election campaign whereafter, he leaves for Madras.—A. P. Special.

Sjt. SAMBAMURTY AS DICTATOR

To Control Municipal And Local Board Elections

COCANADA July 7.

The East Godavari District Congress Committee met here under the presidency of Mr B. Sambamurthi. About sixty members attended the meeting.

With a view to capture the local bodies, the Committee appointed Mr. Sambamurthi as Dictator to set up candidates and run the forthcoming municipal and local boards elections in the East Godavari District.

The Committee recommended to the Congress Parliamentary Board, the name of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu for the Godavari-cum-Kistna constituency for the ensuing elections to the Legislative Assembly.

The Committee also resolved to make strenuous efforts for the uplift of Harijans and to promote Swadeshi and Khaddar by organising exhibitions, hawking etc.—United Press.

BRISK ENROLMENT IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, July 7.

About 400 members of the city Congress Committee have been so far enlisted.

The election will be held on the date fixed by the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

DIWAKAR RELEASED

BELGAUM, July 7

Prof. Rangrao Diwakar, Karnatak leader, was unexpectedly released from Hindalga jail to-day though he was only due for release on Dec 27 next. He was arrested at Sirsi on January 10, 1932 and sentenced to 3 years 3 months' imprisonment for an offence under Section 124 and for creating disaffection among police.

He is quite healthy, though he appears to be slightly reduced.—A. P.

SADAQUAT ASHRAM TO BE HANDED OVER

Building Where In Bihar Vidyapith And P. C. C. Office Are Located

PATNA, July 8.

In obedience to the Government Order, the Police to-day are handing over charge to the owners of the Sadaquat Ashram wherein the Bihar Vidyapith and the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee's Office are located, and which was taken into possession by the Police in January last.

As it contains a large number of furniture, books etc. it will take some days to finish the charge-giving.—United Press.

Kerosene Mistaken For Water

KARACHI, July 6.

A thirsty boy son of a Military Havildar in Karachi, had to be rushed to the Civil Hospital in consequence of having consumed a large quantity of Kerosene, oil which it is said, he drank in haste, mistaking for water.

His condition is hopeless.—United Press.

"Pratiyogi" To Cease Publication

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 7.

The "Pratiyogi," a Marathi weekly, the only newspaper for the district, published at Thana for the past nine years, announced its intention to cease publication hence forward.

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